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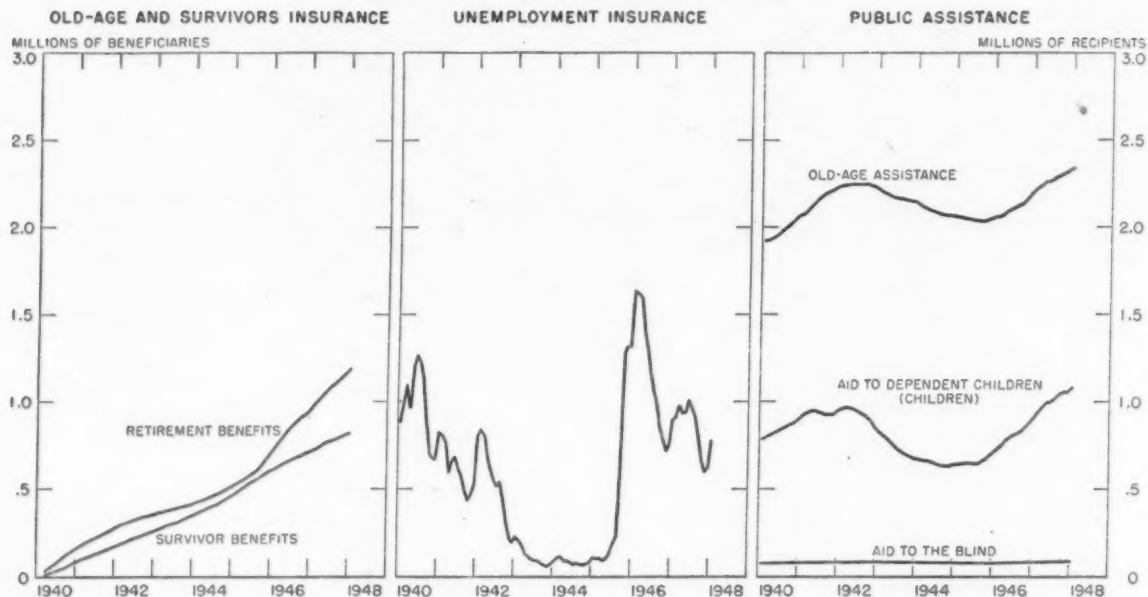
Interstate Migration Among the Aged

*Second Inter-American Conference
on Social Security*

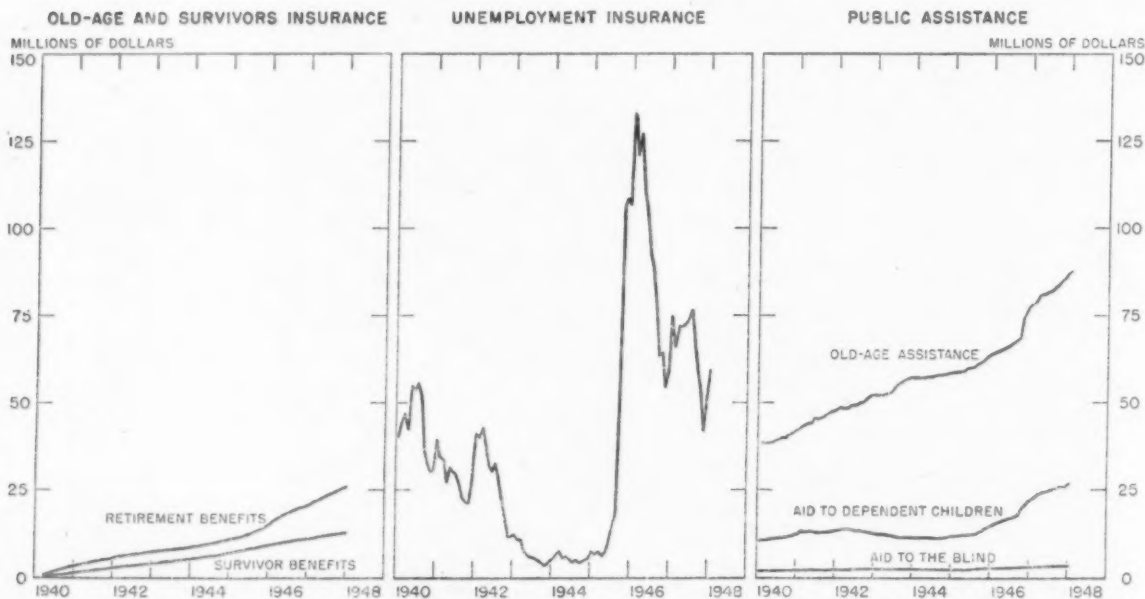
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Social Security Operations*

INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING PAYMENTS



SOCIAL SECURITY PAYMENTS



* Old-age and survivors insurance, beneficiaries actually receiving monthly benefits (current-payment status) and amount of their benefits during month; unemployment insurance, average weekly number of beneficiaries for the month and gross benefits paid during the month under all State laws; public assistance, recipients and payments under all State programs.

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Social Security Bulletin

Volume 11

March 1948

Number 3

Social Security in Review

January in Review

As in past years, both initial and continued claims for unemployment benefits rose sharply during January. The 4,039,000 continued claims filed were well below the January 1947 figure, however.

Probably the chief seasonal factor in the January increase was the concentration of lay-offs for annual inventory in the first half of the month. Bad weather was responsible for unemployment in a number of industries, including construction, logging, and lumbering, and indirectly for curtailed operations in the automobile and steel industries. The claims load was also swollen by claims from many persons who had filed for benefits during the last quarter of 1947 but who were ineligible because they did not have sufficient base-period wage credits; they filed again in January when another quarter's wage credits became available. The end of benefit years in January for a number of workers who filed transitional initial claims for the new benefit years also contributed to the rise.

Accompanying the rise in claims, the average weekly number of beneficiaries went up from 621,400 in December to 776,000 and benefit expenditures increased from \$52.2 million to \$59.1 million. Both beneficiaries and expenditures, however, were below those in January 1947, when 892,600 beneficiaries received payments totaling \$74.8 million. Insured unemployment during the week ended January 10 represented 3.3 percent of average covered employment, in contrast to 2.6 percent for December and 4.1 percent for January 1947.

MORE THAN 2 million beneficiaries of old-age and survivors insurance received monthly benefits in January, the first month the number has gone above the 2 million mark. They re-

ceived benefits at a monthly rate of \$38.9 million. A year earlier, less than 1.7 million beneficiaries received monthly payments at a monthly rate of \$31.7 million. Awards of all types of monthly benefits totaled more than 49,000 during January, 6 percent more than in December and 16 percent more than in January 1947.

Payments to more than 281,000 beneficiaries were being withheld at the end of 1947. This number was 55,000 more than the number a year earlier. Despite this absolute increase of one-fourth, the benefits withheld represented about the same proportion (12 percent) of all benefits in force at the end of both years. Employment of the beneficiary continued to be the major reason for withholding benefits

of all types except wife's benefits. For that group the benefits were most commonly withheld because of the husband's employment.

IN ALL FOUR public assistance programs the number of recipients and the amounts disbursed rose slightly. General assistance showed a greater relative increase than any of the three special types of aid; payments were 5 percent and cases 6 percent above the December figures. Despite the almost continuous rise in general assistance since the end of the war, however, the case load in December—356,000—was still far below prewar levels. In September 1939, for example, payments were made to more than 1.6 million cases. Elsewhere in this issue is an analysis of the postwar factors influencing general assistance programs in 19 of the country's largest cities.

In this issue:

SOCIAL SECURITY IN REVIEW:	Page
January in review.....	1
TRENDS IN INTERSTATE MIGRATION AMONG THE AGED, by Jacob Fisher.....	2
THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SECURITY, by Wilbur J. Cohen.....	13
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY:	
Unemployment claims and benefits.....	16
State programs.....	16
Time lapse in benefit payments, July-September 1947.....	20
Time lapse in appeals decisions, April-June 1947.....	22
Veterans' unemployment allowances.....	24
Nonfarm placements.....	24
OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE:	
Monthly benefits for which payment was withheld, as of December 31, 1947.....	24
Monthly benefits in current-payment status, January 1948.....	25
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE:	
Trends in general assistance in 19 large cities.....	26
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DATA:	
Social security and other income payments.....	30
Personal income.....	30
Social insurance and related payments.....	30
Veterans' subsistence allowances increased.....	33
Civil Service Retirement Act amendments.....	33
Social security receipts and expenditures in 1947.....	33
RECENT PUBLICATIONS.....	39

Trends in Interstate Migration Among the Aged

By Jacob Fisher*

THE NORMAL MOBILITY of the American people has always been accelerated in wartime. The last war witnessed population shifts on a scale unsurpassed in the history of the United States. The Bureau of the Census estimates that from 16 to 18 million persons, exclusive of the armed forces, changed their county of residence between 1940 and 1945¹ and that in the 14 months after VJ-day some 11 million persons left the county in which they were living when the war ended.² These moves are of major significance for the constantly shifting balance between human and natural resources in the different parts of the country. They have a bearing, too, on the size and character of the community's educational, public health, and social security problems.

The present article deals with the participation of the aged in interstate migration. It suggests answers to such questions as the relation of recent State changes in the number of aged persons to long-time trends in the growth of the aged population, the relative roles of natural increase and migration in State changes in the size of the aged population, the extent of difference in these respects between the general population and the aged, and the relation of migration to the distribution of aged beneficiaries under the social security program.

State Changes in Aged Population in 1940-46 and in Earlier Years

From July 1940 to July 1946 the number of persons aged 65 and over in the United States increased by 15 percent. This growth was distributed very unevenly. The Bureau of the Census does not make intercensal-year estimates of State population by

age, but projections by the Social Security Administration, based on mortality statistics, indicate that perhaps 18 States gained aged population at a rate equal to or greater than the national average. In the other 31 States the rate of growth appears to have been below the average, and in 12 States the increase was less than an estimated 10 percent (table 1).

Increases of 25 percent or more seem to have taken place in 4 Western States—Arizona, California, Nevada, and Wyoming. All but 4 of the other States with a better-than-average rate were either in the West or in the Northeastern and North Central regions. Of the 12 States with probable gains of less than 10 percent, 7 were in the South and 3 in New England.

Were these regional differences peculiar to 1940-46 or did they reflect a pattern evident also in earlier years?

Examination of the changes from 1930 to 1940 reveals some likenesses but also several important differences. Of the 18 States with a rate of growth in aged population during the forties above the national average, 12—half of them Western States—also had better-than-average gains in the thirties. And the 3 New England States—Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont—that had a rate of growth in the forties of half or less than half the national average were also in that group in the thirties. But here the resemblance ends. Unlike their experience in the forties, most Southern States showed large increments of aged persons in the thirties relative to the national rate of increase. (This is true even when allowance is made for what appears to have been, in the judgment of the Census Bureau, the more frequent overstatement of age in the South in 1940.) The industrial States in the Northeast and North Central regions, by contrast, were predominantly above the median State in rate of growth in the forties but below the median in the thirties.

A substantially different picture emerges from a comparison of the

periods 1940-46 and 1920-30. In both decades the Western States by and large had better-than-average gains in their aged population, and the Southern States, with some exceptions, showed below-average rates of growth. The greatest difference between the two periods is found for the industrial States east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers. These States tended to exceed the national rate of growth in the forties but exhibited a mixed pattern in the twenties.

When the entire period 1920-46 is considered, the cumulative effect of the dominant patterns in the twenties and forties emerges clearly. Florida, where the aged population more than quadrupled, had the most rapid rate of growth, but 7 of the 10 States with the greatest relative gains were in the West, and of the 10 States with the smallest relative increase, 5 were in the South. All but 1 of the Western States exceeded the national rate of growth; 13 of the 17 Southern States had a less-than-average percentage gain. The industrial States of the North fell somewhere between these two trends.

In this perspective the experience of the States in 1940-46 would appear to represent not a phenomenon peculiar to the war years but part of a long-time trend, which may be expected to continue. The 1930's witnessed a temporary break in the trend, for reasons related to the depression and discussed more fully below.

Natural Growth as a Factor in State Changes in Number of Aged

How much of a State's increase in the number of aged is due to the aging of the resident population, how much to the balance of migration of aged persons?

The first factor has two sides: the rate at which the size of the aged population is increased by the accession of persons reaching age 65 and the rate at which it is decreased by departures due to death. The importance of accessions is not the same in each State. Because of differences in birth rates in earlier years and in migration experience, the age classes feeding into the group 65 years and over are relatively larger in some States than in others. Such States

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¹ Henry S. Shryock, Jr., "Wartime Shifts of the Civilian Population," *The Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly*, July 1947.

² Bureau of the Census, *Postwar Migration and Its Causes in the United States: August, 1945, to October, 1946* (Current Population Reports—Population Characteristics, Series P-20, No. 4).

are likely to show a greater proportional increase in aged population. In 1940 the percentage relationship between the age class 60-64 years and the age class 65 years and over varied among the States from 44.8 percent in Maine to 66.3 percent in Nevada.

The influence of the losses caused by death may be measured by the mortality experience of the age groups affected. Persons aged 65 and over in a given State in 1948, for example, are the survivors among those who were 57 years and over in 1940 (leaving aside for the moment the effect of in-migration and out-migration). If States

differ in survival rates in the older ages, then they may be expected to differ also in the rate of growth in their aged population. In 1940 the death rate for persons 65 years and over varied among the States from 59 per 1,000 in Arkansas to 79.4 in Maryland.¹ Industrial States by and large tended to have rates above the national average of 71.7, and rural States to have rates below the average. How much of this difference is

¹ Bureau of the Census, *Summary of Vital Statistics, 1940* (Vital Statistics—Special Reports, Vol. 14).

Table 1.—Number and percentage change in population aged 65 and over, by State and specified year, 1920-46

State	1920	1930	Percentage change, 1920-30	1940	Percentage change, 1930-40	1946 ¹	Percentage change, 1940-46 ¹	Percentage change, 1920-46 ¹
Total.....	4,933,215	6,633,805	34.5	9,019,314	36.0	10,372,095	15.0	110.2
Alabama.....	83,498	99,240	18.9	136,209	37.3	141,399	3.8	69.3
Arizona.....	9,977	15,788	58.0	23,909	51.6	32,915	37.7	229.9
Arkansas.....	62,082	75,600	21.8	107,290	41.9	110,899	3.2	78.3
California.....	200,301	366,125	82.8	555,247	51.7	714,854	28.7	256.9
Colorado.....	41,063	61,787	50.5	86,438	39.9	98,363	13.8	139.5
Connecticut.....	68,517	93,319	36.2	128,554	37.8	149,963	16.7	118.9
Delaware.....	12,402	16,678	34.5	20,566	23.3	23,229	12.9	87.3
District of Columbia.....	20,635	27,253	32.1	41,206	51.2	49,422	19.9	139.5
Florida.....	40,664	71,202	76.1	131,217	84.3	165,455	24.6	302.0
Georgia.....	102,111	113,278	10.9	158,714	40.1	163,806	3.2	60.4
Idaho.....	14,839	22,310	50.3	31,700	42.1	35,672	12.5	140.4
Illinois.....	297,647	421,073	41.5	567,963	34.9	662,480	16.6	122.6
Indiana.....	183,696	232,787	26.7	288,036	23.7	312,639	8.5	70.2
Iowa.....	144,392	184,239	27.6	227,767	23.6	255,106	12.0	76.7
Kansas.....	104,747	129,468	23.6	157,136	21.4	175,742	11.8	67.8
Kentucky.....	113,772	142,122	24.9	189,284	33.2	202,022	6.7	77.6
Louisiana.....	59,443	75,850	27.6	119,003	56.9	131,429	10.4	121.1
Maine.....	62,101	69,010	11.1	80,325	16.4	81,952	2.0	32.0
Maryland.....	72,468	92,972	28.3	123,516	32.9	142,908	15.7	97.2
Massachusetts.....	206,447	274,195	32.8	308,474	34.6	414,111	32.2	100.6
Michigan.....	190,972	254,891	33.5	330,854	29.8	397,338	20.1	108.1
Minnesota.....	110,766	163,480	47.6	212,618	30.1	239,640	12.7	116.3
Mississippi.....	66,708	77,443	16.1	115,418	49.0	117,632	1.9	76.3
Missouri.....	185,502	244,525	31.8	325,745	33.2	368,798	13.2	98.8
Montana.....	16,808	26,700	58.9	36,257	35.8	43,848	20.9	160.9
Nebraska.....	64,341	86,194	34.0	105,632	22.6	117,577	11.3	82.7
Nevada.....	3,473	4,814	38.6	6,800	41.3	9,452	39.0	172.2
New Hampshire.....	35,210	41,560	18.0	48,720	17.2	52,376	7.5	48.8
New Jersey.....	133,481	201,043	50.6	278,821	38.7	341,704	22.6	168.0
New Mexico.....	12,244	16,825	37.4	23,284	38.4	24,906	7.0	103.4
New York.....	493,097	667,325	35.3	922,356	38.2	1,112,343	20.6	125.6
North Carolina.....	98,716	115,671	17.2	156,540	35.3	175,911	12.4	78.2
North Dakota.....	19,324	30,280	56.7	39,399	30.1	43,608	10.7	125.7
Ohio.....	319,437	414,836	29.9	539,729	30.1	617,727	14.5	93.4
Oklahoma.....	64,772	96,888	49.6	144,934	49.6	158,437	9.3	144.6
Oregon.....	42,583	67,332	58.1	92,738	37.7	108,110	16.6	133.9
Pennsylvania.....	394,303	508,278	28.9	677,468	33.3	779,486	15.1	97.7
Rhode Island.....	30,180	39,963	32.3	54,284	35.9	61,850	13.9	104.9
South Carolina.....	53,375	67,164	24.1	81,314	42.2	82,154	1.0	53.9
South Dakota.....	28,536	36,915	44.6	44,440	20.4	49,719	11.9	94.7
Tennessee.....	101,189	119,045	17.6	171,778	44.3	191,917	11.7	89.7
Texas.....	163,046	232,459	42.6	347,495	49.5	386,989	11.4	137.3
Utah.....	15,883	22,665	42.7	30,215	33.3	36,827	21.9	131.9
Vermont.....	29,694	31,253	5.2	34,492	10.4	33,820	-1.9	13.9
Virginia.....	100,008	116,678	16.7	154,944	32.8	173,165	11.8	73.2
Washington.....	60,211	101,503	68.6	144,320	42.2	175,587	21.7	191.6
West Virginia.....	56,140	73,043	30.1	100,974	38.2	116,117	15.0	106.8
Wisconsin.....	140,406	192,059	36.8	242,182	26.1	276,977	14.4	97.3
Wyoming.....	4,989	8,707	74.5	12,558	44.2	15,916	26.7	219.0

¹ 1946 estimates are preliminary and subject to revision. Presentation is to the last digit, not because the data are assumed to be accurate but for convenience in summation.

Source: *Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, Population*, Vol. 2, Pts. 1-7, Table 8. Data for 1946 estimated by the Social Security Administration. Not adjusted for possible age bias in enumeration.

due to more complete reporting of deaths in urban areas is not known.

Some of the variation in death rates reflects differences in the composition of the aged population. The death rate is higher for males than females in every age class; it is higher for nonwhite persons in the two age groups 65-69 and 70-74, but higher for white persons in all succeeding age classes; and it rises, of course, as age advances. Other factors being equal, States with an aged population consisting of relatively more men than in the United States as a whole, or of relatively more persons who are white or have a higher median age, should have a death rate for the aged in excess of the national average.

Even within a given age-sex-color class, however, States are unlike in their mortality experience. This is a second factor making for variation. The death rate in 1940 for white men aged 65 to 74, for instance, ranged from 42.2 per 1,000 in South Dakota to 63.1 in Rhode Island.⁴ This kind of difference, it is sometimes suggested, reflects in part differences in mortality at younger ages; that is, older men and women in States with relatively high death rates for younger persons have a better expectation of life than their contemporaries in States where the mortality experience at younger ages is more favorable.

But variation in turn-over (the net balance of accessions and separations in the number of persons 65 years and over) is not a complete explanation of State differences in the rate of growth of the aged population. Kansas, with an "accession ratio" of 48.1 percent in 1940 and a death rate of 67 per 1,000 persons 65 years and over in that year, showed a 1930-40 gain of only 21 percent in its aged population, while Florida, with the same death rate and an accession rate of 49.8 percent, increased its aged population 84 percent during the same decade. The inference is obvious that some aged persons left Kansas in the thirties to live elsewhere and that Florida experienced a substantial in-migration of the aged. For a number

⁴ *Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, Vital Statistics Rates in the United States 1900-1940, 1943*, table 23.

of States, as a matter of fact, migration is almost as important a factor in determining the size of the aged population as is natural growth.

The Effect of Migration

In 1940, for the first time in any decennial census, the population schedule included a question on place of residence 5 years earlier. The tabulations based on the replies do not tell us how many different individuals moved from one place to another and the number of moves made, but with

respect to persons living in the United States in both 1935 and 1940 we do know the number living in the same place in both years and the number who were in a different State or county at the end of the period. For each State, three figures are thus available—the number who lived in the State in 1940 but not in 1935 (in-migrants), the number who lived there in 1935 but not in 1940 (out-migrants), and the net balance (in-migrants minus out-migrants).

The data indicate that all States

lost some aged persons and gained others as a result of migration between 1935 and 1940. Only 16 States, however, showed a net balance of aged migrants. The fact that 12 of the 16 States were in the South and West, regions with above-average increases in aged population from 1930 to 1940, suggests that migration was a significant factor in the rate of growth of the aged during the decade (table 2).

The 1935-40 data are not too satisfactory for our purpose because they cover only half a decade. Six States with a net in-migration for the 5 years had a rate of increase for the entire decade below the national average. Fourteen States, on the other hand, with a net out-migration in 1935-40 gained aged population during the thirties at a rate in excess of the national average. Does the explanation lie in migration shifts that took place in 1930-35?

Unfortunately, migration data covering a decade and comparable, therefore, with census population statistics are not available. One way of approximating the volume of net migration over a decade is to obtain the gross difference between the State's aged population as anticipated from survival rates at the beginning of the 10-year period and as enumerated in the census at the end.

In 1934 the National Resources Board published estimates by Thompson and Whelpton of the future population of the States, based in part on death rates in 1930.⁵ When the projections for 1940, in the estimates that assume no net immigration and no internal migration, for the age group 65 years and over are compared with data from the 1940 census, some interesting differences emerge. All States increased their aged population between 1930 and 1940, but 18 had more aged persons in 1940 than might have been expected from their 1930 population 55 years and over, while 30 had fewer. In other words, 30 States probably lost and 18 States gained aged persons as a result of interstate migration (table 3).

With some exceptions the States with a net in-migration on this basis

Table 2.—Net internal migration, 1935-40, total and as percent of 1940 population; total population and population aged 65 and over, 1940, by State

State	Total population			Persons aged 65 and over		
	Number, 1940	Net migration, 1935-40		Number, 1940	Net migration, 1935-40	
		Number	Percent of 1940 population		Number	Percent of 1940 aged population
Total.....	131,669,275			9,019,314		
Alabama.....	2,832,961	-72,978	-2.6	136,209	-1,203	-0.9
Arizona.....	499,361	37,771	7.6	23,900	810	3.4
Arkansas.....	1,949,387	-76,463	-3.9	107,260	-1,580	-1.5
California.....	6,907,387	664,866	9.6	555,247	26,569	4.8
Colorado.....	1,123,296	0,112	.8	86,438	107	.1
Connecticut.....	1,709,242	24,885	1.5	128,554	292	.2
Delaware.....	266,505	10,325	3.9	20,566	262	1.3
District of Columbia.....	663,091	22,487	3.4	41,206	-429	-1.0
Florida.....	1,897,414	146,849	7.7	131,217	14,856	11.3
Georgia.....	3,123,723	-53,245	-1.1	158,714	-498	-.3
Idaho.....	524,873	16,376	3.1	31,700	-54	-.2
Illinois.....	7,897,241	-19,055	-.2	567,963	-6,450	-1.1
Indiana.....	3,427,796	26,282	.8	288,036	-932	-.3
Iowa.....	2,538,268	-60,883	-2.4	227,767	-2,282	-1.0
Kansas.....	1,801,028	-111,050	-6.2	157,136	-3,233	-2.1
Kentucky.....	2,848,627	-54,813	-1.9	189,284	-1,252	-.7
Louisiana.....	2,363,880	8,638	.4	119,003	128	.1
Maine.....	847,226	-8,627	-1.0	80,325	-265	-.3
Maryland.....	1,821,244	61,318	3.4	123,516	1,144	.9
Massachusetts.....	4,316,721	-32,242	-.7	368,974	-2,004	-.5
Michigan.....	5,256,106	76,006	1.4	330,854	344	.1
Minnesota.....	2,792,300	-17,944	-.6	212,618	-1,598	-.8
Mississippi.....	2,183,796	-28,430	-1.3	115,418	-441	-.4
Missouri.....	3,784,664	-85,489	-2.3	325,745	-2,349	-.7
Montana.....	559,456	-11,129	-2.0	36,257	-1,191	-.3
Nebraska.....	1,315,834	-106,648	-8.1	105,632	-2,905	-2.8
Nevada.....	110,247	8,014	7.3	6,800	-23	-.3
New Hampshire.....	491,524	6,118	1.2	48,730	149	.3
New Jersey.....	4,160,165	29,381	.7	278,821	460	.2
New Mexico.....	531,818	13,785	2.6	23,284	-300	-1.3
New York.....	13,479,142	-87,150	-.4	922,356	-6,958	-.8
North Carolina.....	3,571,623	-14,940	-.4	186,540	257	.2
North Dakota.....	641,935	-66,481	-10.4	39,390	-2,091	-5.3
Ohio.....	6,907,612	-9,751	-.1	539,729	-2,216	-.4
Oklahoma.....	2,336,434	-183,899	-7.9	144,934	-1,604	-1.1
Oregon.....	1,089,684	77,445	7.1	92,728	2,032	2.2
Pennsylvania.....	9,900,180	-103,673	-1.0	677,468	-4,378	-.6
Rhode Island.....	713,346	411	.1	54,284	-279	-.5
South Carolina.....	1,899,894	-15,987	-.8	81,314	-93	-.1
South Dakota.....	622,961	-61,212	-9.5	44,440	-1,749	-3.9
Tennessee.....	2,915,841	-38,750	-1.3	171,778	-345	-.2
Texas.....	6,414,824	-20,131	-.3	347,495	1,401	.4
Utah.....	550,310	-12,392	-2.3	30,215	-285	-.9
Vermont.....	359,231	-5,731	-1.6	34,492	-151	-.4
Virginia.....	2,677,773	43,950	1.6	164,944	578	.4
Washington.....	1,736,191	80,351	4.6	141,320	1,815	1.3
West Virginia.....	1,901,974	-27,242	-1.4	100,974	-684	-.7
Wisconsin.....	3,137,387	-31,776	-1.0	242,182	-902	-.4
Wyoming.....	250,742	2,741	1.1	12,558	-411	-3.3

Source: Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, Population—Internal Migration, 1935 to 1940, Age of Migrants, table 15.

⁵ National Resources Board, *Estimates of Future Population by States, 1934*.

of estimate were also States above the national average in the actual rate of growth of aged population; the States that lost through migration were, by and large, States with a rate of growth below the national average.

Certain regional differences are characteristic of the rates of population growth during the thirties. With one exception, all the States with a net in-migration were in the South and West. Of the 30 States with a net out-

migration, 19 were in the Northeast and North Central regions of the country.

The migration balance of the aged for the twenties may similarly be estimated by relating the number of aged persons enumerated in the 1930 census to the number obtained by applying to the State's 1920 population 55 years and over the survival rates for the decade 1920-29. Unlike the situation in the following decade, most States in

the twenties gained more migrants than they lost, in part because the migrants included a substantial number of aged immigrants from other countries, a group too small to be noticeable in the thirties. Thirty-five States had a net gain in migrants, 14 States a net loss (table 4). The correlation of migration balance and rate of growth in the aged population was less pronounced in the twenties than in the thirties, possibly because of the differential effect that immigrants from abroad had on the migration balance.

Rough calculations by the writer for the period 1940-46 suggest that about three-fifths of the States had more in-migrants than out-migrants. All regions in the country were represented among the States that attracted more aged migrants than they lost, but the West and the North to a far greater extent than the South. In fact, most Southern States had a negative migration balance, as might be expected from their generally below-average rate of growth in aged population during the present decade.

For the total period 1920-46, two general patterns are discernible—a continuous in-migration for some States and out-migration for others, at varying rates, in all three decades; and in-migration for some States and out-migration for others during periods of relatively full employment, with an opposite balance of migration during depression.

Fourteen States fall into the first group. Nine of these States, located mostly on the west coast or around the Nation's Capital, seem to have had a net in-migration of aged persons:

California
Colorado
Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Maryland
Missouri
Oregon
Washington

Five States in different parts of the country, the data suggest, consistently lost aged migrants:

Arkansas
Idaho
New Mexico
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island

Table 3.—Population aged 65 and over, as enumerated in 1940 and as anticipated from 1930 survival rates

State	Enumerated, 1940 ¹	Anticipated, 1940 ²	Difference presumably due to migration, unadjusted ³	Anticipated, 1940, adjusted ⁴	Difference presumably due to migration, adjusted ⁵	Presumed migration as percent of 1940 enumeration	
						Unadjusted ⁶	Adjusted ⁷
Total	9,019,314	8,385,000	627,314	9,021,400	-2,086		
Alabama	136,209	124,000	12,209	133,300	2,909	9.0	2.1
Arizona	23,909	23,000	909	24,725	-816	3.8	-3.4
Arkansas	107,260	105,000	2,260	112,875	-5,615	2.1	-5.2
California	555,247	476,000	79,247	511,700	43,547	14.3	7.8
Colorado	86,438	80,000	6,438	86,000	438	7.4	.5
Connecticut	128,554	120,000	8,554	129,000	-446	6.7	-3.3
Delaware	20,566	18,000	2,566	19,350	1,216	12.5	5.9
District of Columbia	41,206	34,000	7,206	36,550	4,656	17.5	11.3
Florida	131,217	92,000	39,217	98,900	32,317	29.9	24.6
Georgia	158,714	143,000	15,714	153,725	4,989	9.9	3.1
Idaho	31,700	31,000	700	33,325	-1,625	2.2	-5.1
Illinois	567,963	542,000	25,963	582,650	-14,687	4.6	-2.6
Indiana	288,036	274,000	14,036	294,550	-6,514	4.9	-2.3
Iowa	227,767	224,000	3,767	240,800	-13,033	1.7	-5.7
Kansas	157,136	158,000	-864	169,850	-12,714	-5	-8.1
Kentucky	189,284	177,000	12,284	190,275	-991	6.5	-5
Louisiana	119,003	100,000	19,003	107,500	11,503	16.0	9.7
Maine	80,325	75,000	5,325	80,625	-300	6.6	-4
Maryland	123,516	110,000	13,516	118,250	5,266	10.9	4.3
Massachusetts	368,974	349,000	19,974	375,175	-6,201	5.4	-1.7
Michigan	330,854	313,000	17,854	336,475	-5,621	5.4	-1.7
Minnesota	212,618	204,000	8,618	219,300	-6,682	4.1	-3.1
Mississippi	115,418	102,000	13,418	109,850	5,568	11.6	5.0
Missouri	325,745	303,000	22,745	325,725	20	7.0	(*)
Montana	36,257	30,000	-2,743	41,925	-5,668	-7.6	-15.6
Nebraska	105,632	106,000	-368	113,950	-8,318	-3	-7.9
Nevada	6,800	7,000	-200	7,525	-725	-2.9	-10.7
New Hampshire	48,720	46,000	2,720	49,450	-730	5.6	-1.5
New Jersey	278,821	267,000	11,821	287,025	-8,204	4.2	-2.9
New Mexico	23,284	23,000	284	24,725	-1,441	1.2	-6.2
New York	922,356	840,000	82,356	903,000	19,356	8.9	2.1
North Carolina	156,540	138,000	18,540	148,350	8,190	11.8	5.2
North Dakota	39,390	44,000	-4,610	47,300	-7,910	-11.7	-20.1
Ohio	539,729	510,000	29,729	548,250	-8,521	5.5	-1.6
Oklahoma	144,934	147,000	-2,066	158,025	-13,091	-1.4	-9.0
Oregon	92,728	86,000	6,728	92,450	278	7.3	.3
Pennsylvania	677,468	639,000	38,468	686,925	-9,457	5.7	-1.4
Rhode Island	54,284	51,000	3,284	54,825	-541	6.0	-1.0
South Carolina	81,314	70,000	10,314	76,325	4,989	12.7	6.1
South Dakota	44,440	49,000	-4,560	52,675	-8,235	-10.3	-18.5
Tennessee	171,778	157,000	14,778	168,775	3,003	8.6	1.7
Texas	347,495	315,000	32,495	338,625	8,870	9.4	2.6
Utah	30,215	29,000	1,215	31,175	-960	4.0	-3.2
Vermont	34,492	34,000	492	36,550	-2,058	1.4	-6.0
Virginia	154,944	142,000	12,944	152,650	2,294	8.4	1.5
Washington	144,320	133,000	11,320	142,975	1,345	7.8	.9
West Virginia	100,974	97,000	3,974	104,275	-3,301	3.9	-3.3
Wisconsin	242,182	232,000	10,182	249,400	-7,218	4.2	-3.0
Wyoming	12,558	13,000	-442	13,975	-1,417	-3.5	-11.3

¹ From table 1.

² From National Resources Board, *Estimates of Future Population by States, 1934*.

³ Enumerated population in 1940 minus population anticipated for 1940.

⁴ Population anticipated for 1940 times 107.5 percent, representing relation between enumerated and anticipated population. The purpose of the adjustment is to eliminate from the estimate of migration

the difference due to factors other than interstate migration.

⁵ Enumerated population in 1940 minus population anticipated for 1940, adjusted.

⁶ Difference presumably due to migration, unadjusted, as percent of enumerated population in 1940.

⁷ Difference presumably due to migration, adjusted, as percent of enumerated population in 1940.

⁸ Less than 0.05 percent.

The second group contains 23 States, of which 6 are long-range exporters of aged population and 17 are long-range importers. In these 23, the trend for the three decades was temporarily reversed in the thirties. The gainers (but losers in the 1930's), mostly located in the Northeastern and North Central regions of the country, appear to be:

Arizona	Nebraska
Connecticut	New Hampshire
Illinois	New Jersey
Indiana	Ohio
Iowa	South Dakota
Kansas	Utah
Massachusetts	Wisconsin
Michigan	Wyoming
Minnesota	

The long-range losers (but gainers of aged migrants in the thirties) are apparently all in the South:

Alabama	South Carolina
Georgia	Tennessee
North Carolina	Virginia

The 12 remaining States fit into neither pattern. Some gained in the first 10-year period but lost migrants in both the thirties and forties; others gained aged migrants in the twenties and thirties but had a net out-migration during 1940-46; still others lost aged migrants in both prewar decades but in the forties received more than they lost.

Migration Trends in the General Population and Among the Aged

To what extent do the aged differ from the rest of the population in the volume and direction of interstate migration?

Since the economic advantage that induces most migrants to leave their homes is less compelling for older persons, migration should be more infrequent for the aged than among other age groups. Available data seem to support this conclusion. Persons living in 1940 in a State other than the one in which they resided in 1935 comprised 4.9 percent of the total population. This ratio was as high as 8.8 percent among the highly mobile 25 to 29-year-olds and dropped to 2.5 percent for the group 65 years old and over.⁶ The Census Bureau

estimates on the basis of a sample survey that at least 8.5 percent of the population shifted from one State to another between April 1940 and February 1946; among the aged, however, the proportion was 4.1 percent, or about half the average for all ages.⁷

A difference in favor of the age group under 65 years is also evident in estimates of the net balance of

⁷ Bureau of the Census, *Internal Migration in the United States: April, 1940, to February, 1946* (Population, Series P-S, No. 11).

interstate migration for the periods 1930-40 and 1920-30. For the thirties the ratios are 2.0 percent for the total population and 1.8 percent for the group 65 years and over; for the preceding 10 years, 6.0 and 5.7 percent.

Do the migration preferences of the aged tend to resemble those of the general population? The data suggest a general conformity in the overall geographic pattern, but with differences.

During the years 1935-40, a period

Table 4.—Population aged 65 and over enumerated in 1930 and as anticipated from 1920-29 survival rates

State	Enumerated, 1930 ¹	Anticipated, 1930 ²	Net gain or loss presumably due to migration	
			Number ³	Percent of 1930 enumeration
Total	6,633,805	6,295,250	338,555	5.1
Alabama	99,240	99,954	-714	-0.7
Arizona	15,768	13,989	1,779	11.3
Arkansas	75,600	77,401	-1,801	-2.4
California	366,125	260,050	106,075	29.0
Colorado	61,787	59,715	2,072	3.4
Connecticut	93,319	87,026	6,293	6.7
Delaware	16,678	15,694	984	5.9
District of Columbia	27,253	25,806	1,447	5.3
Florida	71,202	50,018	21,184	29.8
Georgia	113,278	123,745	-10,467	-9.2
Idaho	22,310	22,361	-51	-0.2
Illinois	421,073	402,142	18,931	4.5
Indiana	232,787	222,142	10,645	4.6
Iowa	184,239	169,615	14,624	7.9
Kansas	128,466	118,698	10,770	8.3
Kentucky	142,122	138,568	3,554	2.5
Louisiana	75,850	73,653	2,197	2.9
Maine	69,010	66,682	2,328	3.4
Maryland	92,972	92,335	637	.7
Massachusetts	274,195	266,845	7,350	2.7
Michigan	254,891	237,708	17,183	6.7
Minnesota	163,480	148,902	14,578	8.9
Mississippi	77,443	76,821	622	.8
Missouri	244,525	231,310	13,215	5.4
Montana	26,700	28,248	-1,548	-5.8
Nebraska	86,194	79,827	6,367	7.4
Nevada	4,814	4,902	-88	-1.8
New Hampshire	41,590	38,775	2,785	6.7
New Jersey	201,043	184,569	16,474	8.2
New Mexico	16,825	17,512	-687	-4.1
New York	667,325	669,353	-2,028	-0.3
North Carolina	115,671	116,801	-1,130	-1.0
North Dakota	30,280	29,132	1,148	3.8
Ohio	414,836	395,589	19,247	4.6
Oklahoma	96,888	89,390	7,498	7.7
Oregon	67,332	57,539	9,793	14.5
Pennsylvania	508,278	520,097	-11,819	-2.3
Rhode Island	39,953	40,126	-173	-0.4
South Carolina	57,164	63,563	-6,399	-11.2
South Dakota	36,915	34,329	2,586	7.0
Tennessee	119,045	120,960	-1,915	-1.6
Texas	232,459	207,106	25,353	10.9
Utah	22,665	21,708	957	4.2
Vermont	31,253	30,862	391	1.3
Virginia	116,678	117,459	-781	-0.7
Washington	101,303	90,076	11,227	11.3
West Virginia	73,043	69,283	3,760	5.2
Wisconsin	192,059	178,406	13,653	7.1
Wyoming	8,707	8,458	249	2.9

¹ From table 1.

² Estimated by applying to 1930 population aged 55 and over survival rates for 5-year sex and color classes computed from Bureau of the Census, *United*

States Life Tables, 1929 to 1931 . . . , tables III A-D (1929-29).

³ Enumerated population in 1930 minus population anticipated for 1930 from 1920-29 survival rates.

⁶ *Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, Population—Internal Migration 1935 to 1940, Age of Migrants*, table 8.

Table 5.—Net internal migration, 1935-40, total and as percent of 1940 population; total population and population aged 65 and over, 1940, by regional group

Regional group	Total population			Persons aged 65 and over		
	Number, 1940	Net migration, 1935-40		Number, 1940	Net migration, 1935-40	
		Number	Percent of 1940 population		Number	Percent of 1940 aged population
Total.....	131,669,275			9,019,314		
New England ¹	8,437,290	-15,186	-0.2	715,349	-2,258	-0.3
Central Atlantic seaboard ²	32,968,100	0,638	(³)	2,218,877	-9,321	-0.4
Florida.....	1,897,414	146,849	7.7	131,217	14,836	11.3
Southeast, excluding Florida ³	23,639,229	-277,747	-1.2	1,229,234	-4,171	-0.3
Great Lakes ⁴	26,626,342	41,706	.2	1,968,764	-10,156	-0.5
Central bloc ⁵	19,137,882	-761,081	-4.0	1,445,437	-21,056	-1.5
Southwest ⁶	9,229,756	36,159	.4	518,141	1,710	.3
Pacific coast ⁷	9,733,262	822,662	8.5	792,295	30,416	3.8

¹ Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine.

² New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia.

³ West Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana.

⁴ Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin.

⁵ Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, North

Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming.

⁶ Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, Nevada.

⁷ California, Washington, Oregon.

⁸ Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, Population—Internal Migration, 1935 to 1940, Age of Migrants, table 15.

for which we have the most satisfactory migration data, 26 States experienced a net out-migration both of the population as a whole and of aged persons; 14 States, a net in-migration. The migration balance for the two groups was unlike in only 9 States. Not only did the population shifts due to migration take the same general direction for both groups, but the States receiving the largest relative number of younger migrants also attracted the largest proportion of aged migrants. The 3 States that gained most in general population as a result of migration—Arizona, California, and Florida—also had the largest percentage increase in aged population attributable to this factor. North Dakota and South Dakota were the chief losers of both younger and older migrants (table 2).

The broad regional similarities are illustrated in table 5. Florida, the Pacific coast, and the Southwest, which enjoyed the largest influx of migrants as a whole, were the goals of most aged migrants in 1935-40. Both young and old tended to leave the farm States of the Middle West, the northern Rocky Mountain States (grouped together in the table as the central bloc), New England, and the States in the Southeast (excluding Florida). Age differences in migration, on the other hand, may be ob-

served for the industrial States around the Great Lakes and along the central Atlantic seaboard. These States experienced a slightly favorable balance in younger migrants but a net loss in older migrants.

Estimates for the decade as a whole reveal the same general configurations. In most States that lost population through migration, more aged persons pulled up stakes and left than came in from other States. Most

States with a substantial in-migration also had a net influx of aged migrants. The west coast, Florida, and the central Atlantic seaboard were areas with a net in-migration; they also received more aged migrants than they lost. The reverse was true, with respect both to all migrants and to aged migrants, in New England and the Middle West. Departing from this general pattern, the Southeast (exclusive of Florida) and the Southwest lost more total migrants than they gained, but gained more aged migrants than they lost (table 6).

The pull of the west coast and of Florida for young and old migrants was also evident in the twenties. As in the thirties, a small positive balance in both total migration and aged migration was recorded for the central Atlantic seaboard. Unlike the thirties, however, the 1920's brought a loss to the Southeast (except Florida) in all migrants and the aged. A net in-migration for both groups seems to have taken place in New England, the Great Lakes States, and the Southwest. The farm States of the Middle West and the upper Rocky Mountain States had a net out-migration as a whole but gained more aged migrants than they lost (table 7).

Preliminary estimates for the period 1940-46 suggest that these years were more like the twenties than the thirties. The Pacific Coast States and

Table 6.—Net gain or loss, 1930-40, attributable to migration, as percent of 1940 population, by regional group¹

Regional group	Total population			Persons 65 years and over		
	Number, 1940	Net gain or loss, 1930-40		Number, 1940	Net gain or loss, 1930-40	
		Number	Percent of 1940 population		Number	Percent of 1940 aged population
Total.....	131,669,275	-446,725	-0.3	9,019,314	-2,086	(²)
New England.....	8,437,290	-70,710	-0.8	715,349	-10,276	-1.4
Central Atlantic seaboard.....	32,968,100	429,100	1.3	2,218,877	15,127	.7
Florida.....	1,897,414	340,414	17.9	131,217	32,317	24.6
Southeast, excluding Florida.....	23,639,229	-995,771	-4.2	1,229,234	37,059	3.0
Great Lakes.....	26,626,342	-85,658	-0.3	1,968,764	-42,561	-2.2
Central bloc.....	19,137,882	-1,443,118	-7.5	1,445,437	-84,288	-5.8
Southwest.....	9,229,756	-46,244	-0.5	518,141	5,366	1.0
Pacific coast.....	9,733,262	1,325,262	13.6	792,295	45,170	5.7

¹ Estimates of net gain or loss attributable to migration are presented to the last digit not because they are assumed to be accurate but for convenience in summation.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Data for persons aged 65 and over from table 3. States in regional groups are identified in

table 5. Total population in 1940 from Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, Population, Vol. 1, table 3. Net gain or loss in total population, 1930-40, computed by relating actual 1940 population to population anticipated for 1940 (based on 1930 survival rates, no allowance for migration) in Estimates of Future Population by States, National Resources Board, 1934.

Table 7.—Net gain or loss, 1920-30, attributable to migration, as percent of 1930 population, by regional group¹

Regional group	Persons aged 10 and over			Persons aged 65 and over		
	Number, 1930	Net gain or loss, 1920-30		Number, 1930	Net gain or loss, 1920-30	
		Number	Percent of 1930 population aged 10 and over		Number	Percent of 1930 aged population
Total.....	298,723,000	3,083,000	3.1	6,633,805	338,855	5.1
New England.....	6,707,000	90,000	1.3	549,290	18,974	3.5
Central Atlantic seaboard.....	25,389,000	1,427,000	5.6	1,630,227	4,914	.3
Florida.....	1,174,000	349,000	29.7	71,202	21,184	29.8
Southeast, excluding Florida.....	16,368,000	-1,330,000	-8.1	872,856	-10,492	-1.2
Great Lakes.....	20,674,000	1,393,000	6.7	1,515,646	79,059	5.3
Central bloc.....	14,963,000	-1,017,000	-6.8	1,105,306	67,635	6.1
Southwest.....	6,494,000	255,000	3.9	354,318	29,386	8.3
Pacific coast.....	6,222,000	1,916,000	27.7	534,960	127,205	23.8

¹ Estimates of net gain or loss attributable to migration are presented to the last digit not because they are assumed to be accurate but for convenience in summation.

² Total is sum of unrounded figures.

Source: Data for persons aged 65 and over from table 4. States in regional groups are identified in table 5. Persons aged 10 and over in 1930 from *Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, Population, Vol. 2, Pts. 1-7, State table 7. Net gain or loss in*

persons aged 10 and over, 1920-30, computed by relating actual 1930 population aged 10 and over to population anticipated for 1930 (based on 1920-29 survival rates, no allowance for migration) in C. Warren Thornthwaite's *Internal Migration in the United States, 1934*, plate VII-D, opposite p. 22. The net gain in population for the United States as a whole, 3,083,000, compares with a net gain through immigration of 3,207,000 for the period 1920-29. The figure 3,083,000 excludes children under age 10 in 1930.

Florida led the others in attracting both young and old migrants. The industrial States of New England, the Great Lakes, and the central Atlantic seaboard seem to have gained from migration as in the twenties, but less spectacularly. In all three regions the migration balance appears to have been positive for both total population and aged population. The Southeast (except Florida) seems to have had, again, a net out-migration of young and old, and the Central States a net out-migration for the population as a whole but a net in-migration for the aged. The principal difference between the twenties and forties appears to have been in the Southwest. In the earlier decade those States gained more migrants, young and old, than they lost; in the forties the data point to a loss in both groups (table 8).

In summary, three areas—the Pacific coast, Florida, and the central Atlantic seaboard—had a net increment of both young and old migrants in all three decades. Two areas—New England and the Great Lakes—gained young and old migrants in the twenties and forties but not in the depression thirties. The Southeast (exclusive of Florida) and the central bloc of States lost migrants in each of the three decades, but the Southeast

had a positive balance of aged migrants in the thirties, and the central bloc a positive balance in the twenties and forties. The Southwest gained migrants of all ages in the twenties and had a net out-migration in the forties, while the picture in the thirties was mixed—a loss in the general

population and a gain in the aged population.

The major flow in the migration stream through all three periods, only partly interrupted by the depression, has been to the West, and to a lesser extent to the industrial northeastern quarter of the Nation and to Florida. The migrants have come mostly from the farm States in the southeastern and middle regions of the country. With some exceptions, as noted, this has also been the pattern of aged migration.

The effect on population growth over the past quarter century is illustrated in table 9 and in charts 1 and 2. The Pacific coast, the Southwest, and Florida grew more rapidly than the United States as a whole. The industrial States around the Great Lakes maintained an average rate of growth. Other areas gained population at a slower rate, with the smallest gains of all registered for the farm States of the Middle West and the northern group of Rocky Mountain States.

Over the same period the largest increase in aged population took place in Florida and on the west coast. Above-average gains also occurred in the Southwest and along the central Atlantic seaboard. Accessions to the aged population in other regions were at a rate below the national average.

Table 8.—Net gain or loss, 1940-46, attributable to in-migration, as percent of 1946 population, by regional group¹

Regional group	Total civilian population			Persons aged 65 and over		
	Number, 1946	Net gain or loss, 1940-46		Number, 1946	Net gain or loss, 1940-46	
		Number	Percent of 1946 population		Number	Percent of 1946 aged population
Total.....	138,394,474	785,780	0.6	10,372,095	147,013	1.4
New England.....	9,001,650	423,112	4.7	794,072	4,120	.5
Central Atlantic seaboard.....	34,010,170	304,704	.9	2,622,257	30,460	1.2
Florida.....	2,248,595	246,913	11.0	163,455	17,900	11.0
Southeast, excluding Florida.....	23,338,280	-2,478,978	-10.6	1,322,387	-77,915	-5.9
Great Lakes.....	28,402,039	954,005	3.4	2,267,161	56,588	2.5
Central bloc.....	18,610,131	-1,438,875	-7.7	1,614,762	30,022	1.9
Southwest.....	9,804,891	-145,407	-1.5	589,452	-5,298	-.9
Pacific coast.....	12,958,718	2,920,306	22.5	998,551	91,196	9.1

¹ Estimates of net gain or loss attributable to migration are presented to the last digit not because they are assumed to be accurate but for convenience in summation.

Source: Number of persons aged 65 and over from table 1. States in regional groups are identified in table 5. Total population in 1946 and net gain or loss, 1940-46, from Bureau of the Census, *Estimated Population of the United States, by Regions, Divisions*

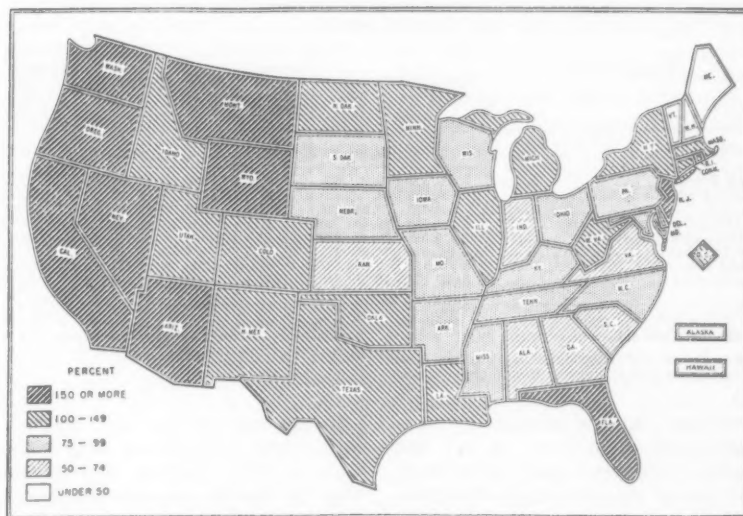
and States: July 1, 1946 (Current Population Reports—Population Estimates, Series P-23, No. 2). Net gain or loss in persons 65 years and over, 1940-46, estimated by relating 1946 aged population to estimated survivors of population aged 59 and over in these States in 1940, using for that purpose survival rates computed from *Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, United States Life Tables and Actuarial Tables, 1899-1941*, tables 5, 6, 8, 9.

Factors Influencing Migration Among the Aged

Population movements are generally associated with regional differences in economic opportunities. Areas of limited opportunities—in recent decades primarily the farm States of the Southeastern and Central portions of the country—are continually losing population to areas with relatively brighter economic prospects—the west coast and the industrial States east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers. The volume and direction of migration shift when a depression reduces the magnitude of regional differences or actually changes the ranking of regions on the scale of economic attractiveness. This happened, for instance, in the thirties, when total migration fell below the level of the twenties, migration to the west coast and to the industrial Northeast slackened off, out-migration from the Southeast slumped, and the Great Lakes States lost more migrants than they gained.

The data cited in the preceding sections suggest that, with some exceptions, aged migrants and younger migrants tend to be alike in the source and direction of their movement. Can we therefore conclude that migration among the two groups is prompted by similar considerations?

Chart 1.—Percentage increase in population 65 years and over, 1920-46



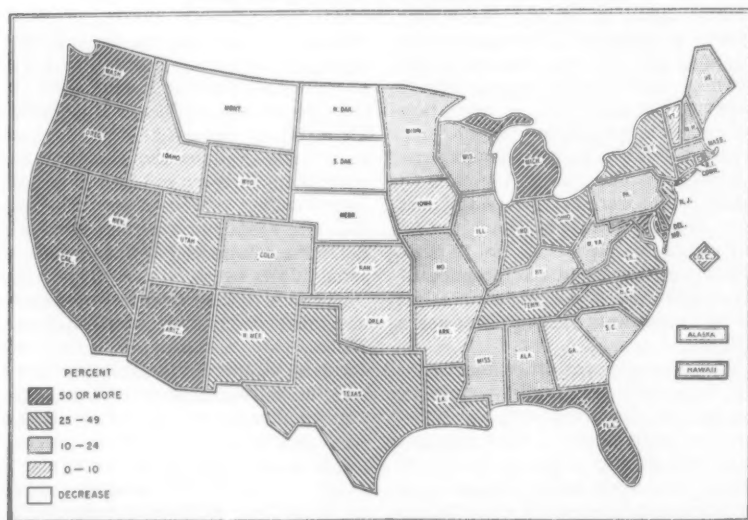
In October 1946 the Census Bureau asked persons included in its monthly population sample whether they had moved between August 1945 and October 1946 and the reason for the last move. Of every 100 persons changing their county of residence in the 14 months, 56 had moved because they or the family head went to another county to take a job or look for work. Among intercounty migrants 45 years

and over, this ratio fell to 42 percent.⁸ If separate data were available for the group 65 years and over, the proportion for that group would probably have been still lower.

The influence of age on the economic motive for migration is reflected also in the difference in the volume of migration from April 1935 to April 1940, on the one hand, and from December 1941 to March 1945, on the other. Net interstate migration increased from 5.6 percent of the population in the first period to 6.6 percent in the second, though the latter was shorter by one-third. The explanation, of course, was the unprecedented expansion in job opportunities. Among the aged, however, the volume of migration remained at approximately the same relative level—2.5 percent in 1935-40, 2.4 percent in 1941-45.⁹

The findings of the October 1946 survey suggest that, as age advances, health, housing problems, and "other" reasons for migration, including presumably retirement from the labor force and death of spouse, gain in im-

Chart 2.—Percentage increase in total population, 1920-46



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⁸ Bureau of the Census, *Postwar Migration and Its Causes in the United States*, op. cit.

⁹ Bureau of the Census, *Civilian Migration in the United States: December, 1941, to March, 1945* (Population—Special Reports, Series P-8, No. 5).

Table 9.—Percentage increase in population, 1920-46, by regional group

Regional group	Total population			Persons aged 65 and over		
	Number, 1920	Number, 1946	Percent-age increase, 1920-46	Number, 1920	Number, 1946	Percent-age increase, 1920-46 ¹
Total.....	105,710,620	138,394,474	30.9	4,933,215	10,372,095	110.2
New England.....	7,400,909	9,001,650	21.6	432,159	794,072	83.7
Central Atlantic seaboard.....	26,680,366	34,010,170	27.5	1,226,394	2,622,257	113.8
Florida.....	968,470	2,248,595	132.2	40,664	163,455	302.0
Southeast, excluding Florida.....	19,294,196	23,358,280	21.1	734,952	1,322,387	79.9
Great Lakes.....	21,475,543	28,402,039	32.3	1,132,157	2,267,161	100.3
Central bloc.....	17,499,960	18,610,131	6.3	818,108	1,614,762	97.4
Southwest.....	6,824,172	9,504,891	43.7	245,686	589,462	139.9
Pacific coast.....	5,566,871	12,958,718	132.8	303,095	998,551	229.5

¹ 1946 estimates of aged population by region are preliminary and subject to revision.

Source: Data for total population in 1946 from table 8, for persons aged 65 and over from table 1. States

in regional groups are identified in table 5. Total population in 1920 from *Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, Population*, Vol. 1, table 3.

portance. In the absence of cross tabulations of migrants by age and employment status, there is no direct evidence of the extent to which migration is induced by retirement. Another survey,¹⁰ made in February 1946 and covering the period from April 1940 to the survey month, gives some indication of the influence of the death of the spouse and other causes of family break-up and reorganization. Aged migrants included relatively fewer family heads and wives of heads than did the aged nonmigrants, but about twice the proportion of persons related to the family head either as parent or as other relative. Among relatives of the head of the family, as a matter of fact, the ratio of migrants did not decline with age, departing in this respect from the general trend.

These characteristics of aged migrants are consistent with known data concerning the influence of age on labor-force participation, marital status, and household relationships. Membership in the labor force drops sharply with age, particularly after age 65. One consequence is a lessened ability to maintain one's own home and a tendency to move in with relatives, particularly children. Aged men in rural areas and aged nonwhite men, who tend to stay in the labor force longer, had lower-than-average migration ratios in 1935-40.

Among aged women the loss of the home is more frequently associated

with the death of the husband than with retirement from the labor force. Since mortality rates are more favorable for women and proportionately more are survivors, more women than men are found living with relatives, fewer in homes of their own. For both 1935-40 and 1940-46 the migration ratio was higher for aged women than for aged men. In the latter period, 52 percent of the migrant aged women were related to the family head, but not as wife; we may hazard the guess that most of them were widows.

Retirement from the labor force and loss of spouse or home often take place before age 65, and indeed the data for 1940-46 indicate that the greater mobility of the individual without a spouse was true not only for the aged but also for persons 45-64 years of age. Among young adults, however, the propensity to migration was more evident among the married. Whether this was a phenomenon associated with the large numbers of families that were being reestablished after the discharge of the husband from the armed forces cannot be definitely ascertained in the absence of information on the age and marital status of migrants in the prewar years 1935-40.

It is known, on the other hand, that the unattached individual—that is, the person not living with any relative—is more likely to be a migrant than the person living in a family group. Data for both periods agree on this point. Since in the population as a whole the proportion of unat-

tached men and women rises after age 50, it may be assumed that a substantial share of migration among the aged is attributable to this factor.

In a number of respects the aged migrants tend to be like those under 65 years of age. When they moved to another State there was some tendency for both city and farm migrants, but particularly the latter, to move into rural nonfarm dwellings. (The "typical" aged migrant was not an Iowa farmer moving to Los Angeles but a New York City or Chicago oldster settling in a suburb of either Los Angeles or Miami.) Distances moved were not very different. Approximately the same proportions of young and old migrants in States with a heavy in-migration came from non-contiguous States; the principal exception was in Florida, whose older in-migrants more commonly had a distant origin.

What answer, in conclusion, seems indicated to the question asked earlier about the reasons for the broad similarity in the geographic origins and destination of aged migrants and younger migrants?

The preceding paragraphs imply that there is no close resemblance in the principal motives impelling migration—the search for better jobs or business opportunities in the case of the younger migrants, and retirement, poor health, and family break-up among the aged.

But the economic motive, while of diminished significance among the aged, does not cease to operate at age 65. After all, 6 out of 10 men between the ages of 65 and 70 are still in the labor force; some of them are no doubt attracted to the same States that annually draw millions of young people. Part of the answer then is that the economic considerations influencing younger migrants also affect some of the aged.

Another part is wrapped up in the circumstance that the west coast and Florida, are not only attractive in terms of economic rewards but have also a well-advertised climate, and possess therefore a special appeal to aged people in poor health or seeking a congenial setting in retirement. Moreover, among the aged who move in with their children following the break-up of their own home are un-

¹⁰ Bureau of the Census, *Internal Migration in the United States*, op. cit.

doubtedly some whose children had earlier migrated to other States; in such cases the aged followed in the footsteps of the young, albeit some years later.

The relative significance of these and other factors cannot be established in the absence of more information than we now possess; they are suggestive of areas of further inquiry.

Relation of Migration Trends to Social Security Programs

The bearing on social security programs of interstate migration among the aged merits some attention. To what extent has migration affected the distribution of program beneficiaries? To what extent, on the other hand, have the programs influenced migration?

Primary beneficiaries of old-age and survivors insurance are drawn from aged workers with fully insured status. Other things being equal, the relative number of such beneficiaries, State by State, should bear a fairly close relationship to the relative number of aged insured workers. When primary beneficiaries are distributed by State of residence on December 31, 1945, and the resultant percentage distribution is compared with that of aged workers with wage credits in 1945 and with fully insured status on January 1, 1946, a rough relationship between the two may be observed, but also some contrasts.

Such relatively heavy in-migrant States as California, Florida, Oregon, and Washington had relatively more beneficiaries than insured workers. In the aggregate, however, out-migrant States were twice as frequent as in-migrant States among States with a beneficiary "surplus." Among the States with a "deficit" of beneficiaries, by contrast, all but two were in-migrant States.

That States losing aged migrants tend to have more insurance beneficiaries than one might anticipate from the number of aged insured workers is paradoxical, since it would seem reasonable to assume that aged workers retiring from the labor force are more likely to leave the State than workers remaining in the labor force.

The explanation may lie in the association between the migration balance

on the one hand and relative wealth and opportunities for covered employment on the other. Out-migrant States tend to be poor States and to have relatively few jobs in covered industry. The opposite is generally true of in-migrant States. In States with relatively more covered employment opportunities and with relatively high wages, the insurance benefit probably possesses less attraction for an aged person able to hold a job than it does in an agricultural low-income State. The result would seem to be fewer retirements (relative to the number of aged insured workers) in the rich industrial States than in the poor farm States and therefore a deficit of beneficiaries in the first group and a surplus in the second. The negative association between the migration balance and the relative number of primary beneficiaries appears to be a reflection of these relationships.

The relation of migration and the old-age assistance program does not lend itself to the same kind of analysis because eligibility conditions vary from State to State and information on the relative number of potential recipients of assistance is lacking. The materials do permit, however, an examination of the relation of migration to the relative number of aged actually receiving assistance and to the size of the assistance payment.

In January 1941 the number of old-age assistance recipients per 1,000 aged persons varied from 86 in the District of Columbia to 522 in Oklahoma. Of the 10 States with the highest recipient rates, 6 had a net out-migration of the aged in 1935-40, 4 a net in-migration. Among the 10 States with the lowest recipient rates, 4 lost and 6 gained aged migrants. Net aged migration during the period 1940-46 was positive for 6 of the first 10 States by recipient rate in June 1946, negative for 4. Among the 10 States with the lowest recipient rates, 7 gained migrants, 3 lost.

There is evidently no direct relation between recipient rate and migration. States with high recipient rates do not attract more aged migrants than States with low recipient rates.

Size of payment, on the other hand, reflects State differences in average income, among other things, and may therefore be expected to be associated

to some degree with migration preferences. The 10 States making the highest payments in December 1946 all appear to have been in-migrant States for the aged in 1940-46. Half the high-payment States in December 1940 had lost aged migrants from 1935 to 1940, but this nonrelationship may have been due to the effects of the depression. Nine of the 10 States with the lowest payment in December 1946 and 7 of the 10 in December 1940 seem to have lost aged migrants in the preceding quinquennium.

Does this mean that the newspaper editor and the State legislator who fear that high payments attract indigent aged from other States are right? Not necessarily. One cannot prove a causal relationship between high assistance payments and in-migration as such. The States with relatively large payments have, by and large, been in-migrant States for the aged for several decades, while the reverse is true for many of the States with low payments. In other words, the economic factors that affect the tides of migration also influence the size of payment. Poor States tend to have low payments and to lose migrants of all ages; States with high per capita incomes tend to have high payments and a net in-migration of persons of all ages.

Summary

The increase in aged population since 1920 has been markedly uneven among the States. The most rapid growth has taken place in the West, the least rapid in the Southeast and in New England. The presence of a long-range trend is indicated by the recurrence of approximately the same regional growth patterns in the twenties and the forties. The experience of the thirties, when otherwise slow-growing regions gained more rapidly while the rate of increase in fast-growing regions dropped, suggests that a depression may interrupt the trend but does not alter it permanently.

The rate of change in the aged population of a given State is determined by the turn-over of the resident population and the net balance of migration.

Among the States the mortality of the resident population varies because of differences in sex, age, and color

composition and in age-specific death rates. Death rates for aged persons as a whole tend to be higher in industrial States, lower in rural States.

States with a net in-migration of aged persons tend to have a rate of growth of aged population in excess of the national average and vice versa. Regional differentiation in rate of growth reflects broad differences in the balance of migration.

Between 1920 and 1946, migration among the aged was smaller in relative volume than among younger age classes but resembled it in origin and direction. The major flow of migrants of all ages was from the farm States in the Southern and Central regions of the country to the West and, to a lesser extent, to the industrial States around the Great Lakes and along the northern Atlantic seaboard. This movement is largely induced by regional differences in economic opportunities.

Most migration in the early and middle years of a working lifetime represents a search for a better job, higher wages, or brighter business prospects. With advancing years the economic motive in migration diminishes in importance, and the significance of such factors as health, retirement from the labor force, and family break-up increases. The shift is consistent with changes associated with old age—decline in labor-force participation, failing health, death of spouse, loss of home, and tendency to move in with relatives.

The similarity in the regional origins and destination of young and old migrants is due to the continued, although reduced, influence of the economic factor among aged migrants, the possession by regions with a large in-migration of climatic as well as economic advantages, and the circumstance that aged persons who move in with children after they have lost their own home necessarily follow the geographic shifts made earlier by the children.

States with an in-migration of aged persons tend to have fewer aged old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries than might be expected from the number of aged insured workers, and States with an out-migration to have more beneficiaries. These relationships reflect differences in em-

ployment opportunities for the aged in covered industry. In-migrant States tend to be high-income States and to have relatively more covered employment than out-migrant States. In such States the benefit has relatively less attraction than in out-migrant low-income agricultural States, the volume of retirement is relatively lower, and the "deficit" of beneficiaries therefore is relatively larger.

There appears to be no direct relation between the recipient rate in old-age assistance and migration. Though in-migrant States tend to have high assistance payments and out-migrant States low assistance payments, one is not the cause of the other. Both tendencies are related to economic factors that make for high per capita income, heavy in-migration, and high assistance payments in some States, and low per capita income, out-migration, and low assistance payments in other States. The migration differences predate the old-age assistance program.

Technical Note

To assist the reader to evaluate the reliability of the estimates presented in the article, a brief statement is appended on the methods used and the possible biases involved.

The 1946 estimate of aged population by State (table 1) is based on deaths among aged persons in the State as reported to the National Office of Vital Statistics. For each State and for each of the 7 years 1940-46 the number of deaths within each 5-year age-sex-color class was divided by the national death rate for that class. (The latter represents the relation between the number of deaths in the class in the country as a whole and the midyear size of the class, as estimated by the Bureau of the Census.) A regression line for the State was fitted from the results and the 1946 value read from the line, after adjustment for 1940 differences in the estimate of aged population as obtained by this method and as enumerated (adjusted in each State for overstatement of age along lines suggested by the Bureau of the Census) and for a presumed diminution in State differences in age-sex-color death rates. The Bureau of the Census provided some of the basic data for the estimates and was helpful in the development of the method outlined. The estimates are preliminary. Revised figures are in preparation for later publication.

Use of the national death rate would seem to give results which overlook State differences in specific death

rates and differences in the completeness of death registrations. These limitations are partly taken care of by the adjustment for national-State differences in 1940. The use of a straight line to chart 1940-46 population growth is necessary to smooth out irregularities arising from the character of the data, but it also tends to remove the true irregularities in any population-growth curve.

State estimates of the net balance of migration among the aged for the period 1920-30 (table 4) were developed by matching the enumerated population 65 years and over in 1930 with the anticipated number of survivors of the 1920 population 55 years and over on the basis of 1920-29 death rates for the age-sex-color classes affected. No adjustment was made for State variations in death rates or for possible biases in age reporting in 1920 or 1930.

A similar procedure was followed to estimate the net balance of migration among the aged for the period 1940-46 (table 8). The range of error in the results is probably greater because anticipated survivors were matched not with an enumerated population in 1946 but with an estimated population, and because no allowance was made for an improvement in mortality rates (1939-41 rates were used). The net gain of 147,013 in table 8 for the country as a whole is probably too high to be accounted for by immigration and suggests that the use of 1939-41 death rates probably understates the number of survivors that may be anticipated from the 1940 population 59 years and over.

The estimate of net balance of migration among the aged for the decade 1930-40 (table 3) was derived by matching the 1940 enumerated population with the Thompson-Whelpton 1934 forecast for 1940 in the series that assumed no net immigration and no interstate migration. The forecast assumed a reduction in death rates and a decline in interstate differences in death rates. No adjustment was made for possible biases in age reporting in the 1930 or 1940 censuses.

Estimates of the net balance of migration for the total population for the period 1920-30 (table 7) were taken directly from Thornthwaite, who developed them by applying to the 1920 population national "survival rates" for specific age-color groups and relating the results to the 1930 enumerated population 10 years old and over. The national survival rates were computed by dividing the 1930 United States enumerated population 15-19 years old by the 1920 United States enumerated population 5-9 years old, et cetera. To exclude the effect of migration Thornthwaite used the native white rate for foreign-born whites and nonwhites other than Negroes. The results tend to disregard State differences in survival rates.

(Continued on page 40)

The Second Inter-American Conference on Social Security

By Wilbur J. Cohen*

SEVENTEEN AMERICAN COUNTRIES and six international organizations, represented by more than a hundred delegates and observers, took part in the Second Inter-American Conference on Social Security, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, November 10-21, 1947. Morvan Dias de Figueiredo, Brazilian Minister of Labor, Industry, and Commerce, was elected Chairman. The meeting was the Conference's first since the one in September 1942, when the Conference was established "to facilitate and develop the cooperation of the social security administrations and institutions" in the Americas.¹ During the intervening years the work of the Conference has been continued by the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security, set up for that purpose at the first meeting of the Conference.²

The chairman of the United States delegation to the Conference was Arthur J. Altmeyer, Commissioner for Social Security and Chairman of the Permanent Committee. The other members were Wilbur J. Cohen, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Research and Statistics of the Social Security Administration; Clara M. Beyer, Associate Director of the Division of Labor Standards, Department of Labor; and Edward J. Rowell and Roy Tasco Davis, Jr., from the United States Embassy in Rio de Janeiro. Mr. Davis acted as secretary to the delegation.

The other American countries represented were Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. The International Labor Organiza-

tion,³ the Pan American Sanitary Commission, the Inter-American Institute of Statistics, and the World Health Organization also sent representatives, and the labor attaché of the British Embassy and the Secretary-General of the International Social Security Association attended as special observers.

Opening Session

The first plenary session, which was formally opened by Mr. Altmeyer as Chairman of the Permanent Committee, was held in the Ministry of Health and Education. In his speech, Mr. Altmeyer pointed out that this was the first meeting held since the termination of the war. "In a very real sense," he said, "that war was fought to establish the same thesis that underlies social security, namely, that the state exists to promote the welfare of the individual, rather than that the individual exists to promote the welfare of the state."

"The modern state recognizes that in order to promote the welfare of the individual it must achieve two objectives: full production of goods and services, and equitable distribution of the goods and services produced. The modern state recognizes that these twin objectives are interdependent. Without full production, a nation will not have sufficient goods and services to distribute. The welfare of the people of the nation cannot be promoted by distributing scarcity, but only by distributing abundance. However, unless the people of a nation share equitably in the goods and services they produce, they will not be efficient producers; they will not have the incentive to produce to their full capacity; and they will not enjoy the purchasing power necessary to maintain full production."

"What we have come to call social security is the means whereby the modern state assures equitable distribution of the goods and services its people produce. In other words, social security is a device whereby the modern state makes certain that all its people shall enjoy a minimum level of well-being."

"Social security as a program of action has three phases—social insurance, social assistance, and social services—which mutually reinforce each other. The relationship of these three phases of social security to each other, and in fact, the exact form in which a social security program develops in a particular country, is dependent upon the history of that particular country and the existing political, social, and economic institutions of that country."

Mr. Altmeyer referred to the task before the Inter-American Conference on Social Security and the Inter-American Committee on Social Security as the development of a cooperative program of action throughout the Americas that will enlist all inter-American and international institutions concerned. "We have been fortunate," he declared, "in developing an effective relationship with the International Labor Organization . . . we are hopeful that this effective working relationship may continue. However, to be fully effective, we must consider carefully ways and means of more effective cooperation with other international organizations as well, particularly those now operating throughout the Americas, or which in the future may be operating throughout the Americas in the field of social security. We must admit that heretofore we have given primary consideration to only one aspect of social security, namely, social insurance. We must recognize that, in order to be fully effective, in the future it will be necessary to relate social insurance to social assistance and to social services generally."

Mr. Altmeyer called attention to the fact that the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, organized provisionally by the governing board of the Pan American Union, will probably be made a permanent organization—as recommended by the Inter-American Conference on War and Peace in

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¹ For a summary of the 1942 Conference in Santiago de Chile, see the *Bulletin*, October 1942, pp. 4-7.

² For a report of the second meeting of the Permanent Committee in Mexico City in July 1945, see the *Bulletin*, October 1945, pp. 3-4.

³ The Governing Body of the International Labor Organization was represented by a tripartite delegation—Wou Saofong (China) representing the government group, Julio Pons (Uruguay) representing employers, and Bernardo Ibañez (Chile) representing workers.

Mexico in 1945—at the Ninth International Conference of American States, which is to meet in Bogotá on March 30. The agenda of the Bogotá Conference include consideration of the development and improvement of inter-American social services. He therefore asked the Conference on Social Security to consider authorizing its Permanent Committee to “study any resolutions adopted by the International Conference of American States relating to social security and social questions, and to proffer the co-operative services of the Permanent Committee in working with any group which may be established by the International Conference of American States.”

In developing the necessary cooperative relationships with other international organizations that have an interest in social security, Mr. Altmeyer said, the Conference on Social Security was faced with two problems—one of relating the activities of inter-American organizations to each other, and the other of relating inter-American activities to world-wide activities carried on directly by the United Nations or specialized agencies affiliated therewith. “To the extent that we solve these problems in the Americas we shall have strengthened immeasurably effective international cooperation throughout the entire world. And let us not forget that to the extent that each country develops an effective system of social security it promotes not only its own welfare but the welfare of all the other nations of the world. This is true because world-wide peace is based on world-wide social security. The United Nations Charter recognizes this fact. This Charter undertakes not only to promote the political arrangements among the nations that are necessary to arrive at a peaceful world, but also the economic and social conditions among the peoples of all nations that are necessary to maintain a peaceful world.”

Mr. Altmeyer concluded with the hope that the Conference would “take full advantage of our opportunity to make a unique contribution to the promotion of world-wide social security and world-wide peace.”

The Brazilian Minister of Labor, Industry, and Commerce, Morvan Dias de Figueiredo, who had been elected

Chairman, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the President of the Republic, General Eurico Gaspar Dutra. The three members of the Governing Body of the International Labor Office spoke on behalf of the group—employers, employees, and government—that each represented. Representatives of the Director-General of the International Labor Office and the International Social Security Association also spoke. In behalf of all the delegations attending the Conference, Ramón del Río, Counselor of the Argentine Embassy in Brazil, thanked the Brazilian Government for having invited the Conference to meet in Rio de Janeiro.

Agenda of the Conference

The report of the Secretary-General, a report on the insurance of occupational risks, a study of unemployment insurance, and the conclusions reached by the medical and statistical technical commissions at their joint meeting were on the Conference agenda for discussion.

In his report the Secretary-General summarized the work of the Secretariat, outlined the financial situation of the Permanent Committee, and reviewed briefly recent social security developments in the Americas. He also dealt, in introductory fashion, with two subjects on which reports had been requested in 1945 by the Permanent Committee—a résumé of child nutrition in relation to social insurance and a study of present legislation governing the investment of the funds of social security institutions. All these subjects were discussed by the delegates, who also described problems and new developments in social security programs in their own countries.

Separate committees were appointed to consider each of the other three topics on the agenda, and their conclusions, after discussion and amendment by the full Conference, were later embodied in resolutions and adopted, as noted below. In addition, the General Committee had before it for consideration other resolutions on various aspects of social security. All were subsequently adopted by the Conference after discussion and, in some cases, amendment.

Resolutions Adopted

The Conference adopted 10 resolutions, the major points of which are summarized in the following paragraphs.

Social security and international collaboration.—A policy of social security for the Americas must be designed to promote secure conditions of economic progress and stability in those American nations whose industrial organization is in its initial stages, so that they may maintain increasingly comprehensive social security and protective services and be provided also “with wide possibilities of employment and sufficient means to give their workers the guarantee of improved health, nutrition, clothing, housing, and general education.”

Social security and social services.—The Conference asked that the forthcoming Ninth International Conference of American States recommend the most effective means of organizing and administering a practical plan for the encouragement of social security in the Americas. It also instructed the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security to cooperate with whatever organization the Conference of American States might set up and “to take any action which may contribute to putting into effective practice” the resolutions that Conference might approve.

Employment service and unemployment insurance.—Though unemployment is a problem for few countries at this time, the Conference noted, “it is nevertheless desirable to undertake in each country studies necessary to the introduction of a compulsory unemployment insurance system in accordance with its needs.” Unemployment insurance should be given “the appropriate and necessary scope, as part of a general social security system, so as to ensure all due safeguards for the social interests of the worker and his family.”

Since “a national employment service offering suitable employment to the workers” is basic to any sound unemployment insurance system, the Conference recommended that the American countries establish national employment services which, in addition to placing workers in jobs, would

compile information on employment, unemployment, and the occupational and geographical mobility of manpower; collaborate with other social insurance institutions; and study and coordinate general problems of national employment.

The following general principles on unemployment insurance were also adopted by the Conference:

"(A) Compulsory unemployment insurance should cover only the risk arising from the lack of suitable employment for those workers who, being available, able, and willing to work, are unable to obtain such employment;

"(B) The insurance benefits shall be paid only to claimants who register for work at public employment offices;

"(C) The rate of benefits should be less than the rate of previous earnings; provided, however, that a sufficient minimum amount is granted in accordance with the cost of living in the country concerned;

"(D) The total amount of benefits should include allowances for dependents, except in the case of countries where systems of family allowances have been or may be established;

"(E) The period for which benefits are payable should vary with the length of time the claimant was previously employed;

"(F) The unemployed worker who becomes incapacitated for work should not receive unemployment insurance benefits but sickness benefits, or public assistance when on account of such insurance he cannot receive the benefit;

"(G) There should be only one fund and one administrative organization which, insofar as possible, should be within the national social insurance institution."

Insurance of occupational risks.—The resolution on workmen's compensation covered a number of points, such as the inclusion of all employed persons, standards for determining adequate cash benefits and medical services, measures for preventing accidents and for rehabilitation, and administration of the program. The Conference called the special attention of the governments "to the recommendation formulated at the First Session of the Conference in Santiago de Chile, that they 'should promote legis-

lation to establish social insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases and an organization for systematic prevention'." The Conference requested the Permanent Committee to "institute a study among the American countries regarding the unification of occupational injury insurance with social insurance, in order that, with a full knowledge of the subject, the Conference may adopt a recommendation concerning the much-needed systematization of social insurance in accordance with facts and practice."

Extension of social security to agricultural workers.—The Conference repeated the resolution, adopted at the Santiago Conference in 1942, urging that the scope of social insurance be extended to include agricultural workers. It recommended that any countries that have not provided full social security coverage for rural workers "do so to the extent and at the pace permitted by the national and regional characteristics of each such country."

Social insurance statistics.—The Conference approved, in principle, the conclusions submitted by the medical and statistical commissions.⁴ It instructed the commissions to prepare, for submission to the next Conference, a general basic plan of collecting and reporting social security statistics.

Social insurance statistics and the 1950 Census of the Americas.—The Conference recommended "to the Governments of the American countries the desirability of taking advantage of the census agreed upon in Washington at the meeting of the Inter-American Statistical Institute in September 1947, with the object of obtaining the necessary minimum data for the elaboration of social security statistics." It also recommended that "the Statistical Technical Commission should seek the necessary cooperation of the Coordinating Board of the Committee on the 1950 Census of the Americas of the Inter-American Statistical Institute which was agreed upon in Washington."

⁴ Wilbur J. Cohen, "Meeting of the Medical and Statistical Commissions of the Inter-American Committee on Social Security," *Department of State Bulletin*, Feb. 23, 1947, pp. 337-339. See also the *Social Security Bulletin*, February 1947, p. 4.

Standardization of social security terminology.—The Permanent Committee was asked to study, for inclusion on the agenda of the next Conference, "the question of the standardization of American social security terminology, bringing the various terms used into uniformity and giving the equivalent of each in the four official languages of the Conference."

Coordination of social security services with public social services.—The Conference decided that, in view of the comprehensive character of the aims of social security, public services pursuing similar objectives and social security services must be coordinated. This coordination "should relate not only to the classical aspects of public welfare, such as the development of assistance institutions, the struggle against social diseases, the prevention of risks, and the spread of rules of health, but also to the principle of maintaining the continuity of benefit and of the right to benefit from public services when insurance benefit ceases or cannot be allowed." The resolution stressed the point that the efficiency of social security measures depends to a large extent on coordinated action in this and other equally important aspects of social insurance and public administration.

It was resolved that the Conference at a future meeting should consider the question of the bases, scope, and methods of coordinating social insurance services with government services pursuing similar objectives, including a "comprehensive study of questions connected with the maintenance of medical benefit in cases where that provided by social security institutions to insured persons and their families ceases or is not due."

Principle of tripartite representation at the sessions of the Conference.—The Conference declared "its entire confidence in the pacific solution of social problems by means of the agreement resulting from the necessary cooperation of governments, workers, and employers" and, at the same time, advocated the adoption for its own sessions of the tripartite system which "has made possible the extraordinary realizations of the International Labor Organization in the field of social justice."

(Continued on page 40)

Employment Security

Unemployment Claims and Benefits

State Programs

The number of claims filed for State unemployment insurance during January increased sharply over the December level. Initial claims filed by newly unemployed persons rose from 829,700 to 965,000, and claims for continued unemployment rose from 3,700,400 to 4,039,000. All but 8 States shared in the rise in initial claims, and all but 5 reported more continued claims. Outstanding increases in both types of claims took place in California and Pennsylvania, while New York reported substantial declines.

The increase in the January claims load was chiefly due to the seasonal and administrative factors that caused the December rise. Data for preceding years indicate a pattern of sharply increased claims in January and, for 1946 and 1947, in December, as the following percentage changes indicate:

Turn of year	Initial claims		Continued claims	
	November-December	December-January	November-December	December-January
1944-45.....	+1	+25	+9	+31
1945-46.....	-4	+66	+1	+26
1946-47.....	+46	+11	+18	+21
1947-48.....	+38	+16	+30	+9

This January, continued claims showed a smaller relative increase than in the 3 preceding years. It should be pointed out, however, that the November-January increase was about the same as last year's. For initial claims the increases were 63 percent from November 1946 to January 1947 and 60 percent in the following year. The corresponding increases for continued claims were 43 and 42 percent. Continued claims this January, however, were well below the level for January 1947 (table 1).

The chief seasonal factor accounting for the January increase in claims was lay-offs for inventory in the first half of the month in all sections of the country, particularly the more indus-

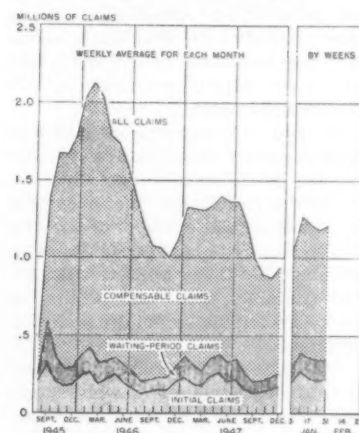
trialized areas. The construction lay-offs that became significant in December, though the weather the first half of the month was relatively mild, continued at an increased rate throughout January, when most areas had extremely cold weather.

Considerable unemployment resulted from a shortage of natural gas caused by the cold weather. The shortage first affected industrial operations in Pennsylvania during December and spread to other States in January. The automobile industry in Indiana and Michigan and the steel industry in Ohio and Pennsylvania were particularly hard hit.

Reports of lay-offs in the textile industry were again received from several Eastern States. The New York needle trades, however, which had experienced heavy lay-offs in December, made substantial employment gains during January. According to information from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, over-all employment in the textile and apparel industries increased during January as production for the Easter trade reached its peak.

Weather conditions severely hampered or closed down lumbering and logging operations in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Idaho, Tennessee, Virginia, and Washington. There was a widespread contraction of employment in retail trade, as temporary

Number of claimants for unemployment benefits, August 1945-January 31, 1948



workers hired during December to take care of the Christmas rush were released. Data from the BLS show a drop in nonfarm employment of about 1.1 million from December to January. Three-fourths of this decline took place among postal and trade workers, chiefly women and young people, who make up most of the temporary holiday force. Lay-offs in food processing were a factor in California, Hawaii, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. In Louisiana and Nebraska the lay-offs were chiefly in the sugar-processing industry. Kentucky, Maryland, and Pennsylvania reported fur-

Table 1.—Summary of unemployment insurance operations, January 1948

Item	Number or amount	Percentage change from—	
		December 1947	January 1947
Initial claims.....	1 965,000	+16.3	-4.5
New.....	1 605,000	+36.9	-14.7
Additional.....	1 360,000	-7.2	+19.5
Continued claims ¹	4 039,000	+9.2	-18.9
Waiting-period ²	1 522,000	+26.9	-14.7
Compensable.....	1 3,517,000	+6.9	-19.5
Weeks compensated.....	2 3,356,000	+14.1	-19.7
Total unemployment.....	2 3,143,000	+13.4	-20.8
Other than total unemployment ⁴	2 213,000	+24.1	-7.7
First payments.....	2 318,000	+32.1	-25.2
Exhaustions.....	2 94,000	-16.1	-30.1
Weekly average beneficiaries.....	2 776,000	+24.9	-13.1
Benefits paid ³	2 \$59,148,000	+13.3	-20.9
Benefits paid since first payable ⁶	\$4,550,593,436		
Funds available as of Jan. 31.....	\$7,321,759,134	+3	+6.5

¹ Includes estimate for the District of Columbia.
² Excludes Maryland, which has no provision for filing waiting-period claims.
³ Includes estimates for the District of Columbia; and for Mississippi and New York for total unemployment only.

⁴ Excludes Montana, which has no provision for payment of other than total unemployment.
⁵ Gross; not adjusted for voided benefit checks.
⁶ Net; adjusted for voided benefit checks; includes reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen.

ther lay-offs in the distilling industry, while in Kentucky, North Carolina, and Tennessee additional unemployment occurred in the tobacco industry. A few lay-offs, notably in In-

diana and Ohio, resulted from shortages of materials, some of which were traceable to the shortage of gas and other fuels.

Isolated factors contributing to the

claims loads were the end of the Great Lakes shipping season in Wisconsin and floods in the Oregon rivers, which paralyzed certain industrial activity. Connecticut and Alabama reported

Table 2.—Initial claims received in local offices, by State, January 1948

[Data reported by State agencies; corrected to Feb. 17, 1948]

Region and State	Total			New	
	All claimants	Amount of change from—		All claimants	Women claimants
		December 1947	January 1948		
Total ¹	965,000	+135,000	-46,000	354,000	208,000
Region I:					
Connecticut	11,845	+4,311	+698	5,030	2,774
Maine	5,704	-1,647	-438	2,332	839
Massachusetts	39,663	-602	+2,840	14,470	7,271
New Hampshire	3,703	+529	+661	1,473	921
Rhode Island	6,825	-799	+444	2,407	1,484
Vermont	1,413	-16	+381	456	336
Region II-III:					
Delaware	1,997	+774	-678	441	358
New Jersey	49,633	+6,102	+5,450	19,442	12,956
New York	196,780	-10,556	+12,536	87,395	28,888
Pennsylvania	80,847	+23,292	-1,901	24,882	16,347
Region IV:					
Dist. of Col. ²					
Maryland	17,335	+7,306	+1,246	12,614	2,930
North Carolina	10,550	+3,467	-4,713	7,393	3,541
Virginia	7,061	-2,832	-550	2,319	1,738
West Virginia	9,721	+4,763	-2,971	2,952	2,699
Region V:					
Kentucky	8,158	+2,535	+753	2,555	1,895
Michigan	57,113	+2,576	-6,092	14,853	10,231
Ohio	30,848	+11,428	-3,241	10,683	8,312
Region VI:					
Illinois	45,991	+1,392	-5,858	19,601	11,770
Indiana	28,390	+10,448	+5,056	9,785	5,771
Wisconsin	12,514	+4,038	-9,085	6,085	4,175
Region VII:					
Alabama	9,078	+2,771	-2,034	2,575	2,117
Florida	11,429	+584	-1,320	4,834	3,352
Georgia	7,612	+1,922	-2,463	3,383	2,358
Mississippi	4,617	+1,452	-1,118	1,045	829
South Carolina	5,040	+1,487	-272	1,764	1,312
Tennessee	11,159	+3,523	-3,480	3,604	2,870
Region VIII:					
Iowa	5,830	+2,029	-489	2,367	1,966
Minnesota	11,025	+3,183	+496	7,249	2,543
Nebraska	3,088	+1,048	-416	3,765	605
North Dakota	904	+146	-80	192	170
South Dakota	929	+339	+169	337	308
Region IX:					
Arkansas	7,713	+2,032	-27	1,566	1,256
Kansas	6,175	+1,977	-770	1,867	1,584
Missouri	22,779	+7,198	-8,908	7,533	5,588
Oklahoma	7,377	+2,964	-3,104	2,215	1,851
Region X:					
Louisiana	11,015	+4,274	-3,045	2,496	2,060
New Mexico	1,408	+426	-65	361	314
Texas	13,027	+4,158	-8,596	3,559	2,930
Region XI:					
Colorado	4,025	+1,910	+1,255	1,372	785
Idaho	2,507	-322	-715	760	534
Montana	3,063	+1,154	+6	687	601
Utah	3,289	+249	-231	1,051	795
Wyoming	971	+462	-28	222	195
Region XII:					
Arizona	3,212	+688	-474	1,069	927
California	141,068	+25,016	-7,384	56,204	36,654
Nevada	1,667	+493	+273	586	504
Oregon	12,267	-171	-5,218	3,556	2,501
Washington	23,416	-1,126	-4,588	6,432	4,266
Regions XIII and XIV:					
Alaska	1,029	+318	+638	227	200
Hawaii	970	+487	+623	300	193

¹ Includes estimates for the District of Columbia.

² Data not received.

³ Since Wisconsin has no provision for a benefit year, a new claim is a claim requiring a determination of benefit amount and duration, as well as eligibility for benefits, on a per employer basis.

⁴ Data estimated by State agency.

Table 3.—Continued claims¹ received in local offices, by State, January 1948

[Data reported by State agencies; corrected to Feb. 17, 1948]

Region and State	Total ²			Compensable	
	All claimants	Amount of change from—		Women claimants	All claimants
		December 1947	January 1948		
Total ³	4,039,000	+339,000	-943,000	1,644,000	3,517,000
Region I:					
Connecticut	31,144	+5,716	-12,197	13,294	24,431
Maine	32,915	+5,673	-1,084	15,710	30,898
Massachusetts	206,795	+14,193	-26,407	80,621	184,472
New Hampshire	15,861	+1,266	+4,781	7,014	13,986
Rhode Island	42,226	-2,450	+10,132	14,639	38,539
Vermont	6,886	+986	+2,219	2,084	6,202
Region II-III:					
Delaware	6,821	+2,081	-3,579	1,648	5,957
New Jersey	236,909	+3,939	-46,198	110,676	213,224
New York	783,285	-50,050	-160,457	350,447	683,026
Pennsylvania	294,789	+62,625	-65,208	102,105	255,360
Region IV:					
Dist. of Col. ⁴					
Maryland	33,622	+14,273	-1,619	18,940	33,622
North Carolina	47,209	+11,038	-3,871	28,819	41,335
Virginia	24,928	+3,876	-3,330	11,247	22,333
West Virginia	41,299	+8,531	-20,584	10,848	39,230
Region V:					
Kentucky	34,197	+4,086	-16,785	12,672	31,381
Michigan	177,766	+40,974	-81,510	56,640	152,739
Ohio	139,469	+18,868	-28,502	54,359	99,675
Region VI:					
Illinois	257,692	+30,304	-77,331	120,364	236,039
Indiana	67,814	+14,988	+2,717	27,593	56,633
Wisconsin	38,138	+12,583	+40	16,833	29,554
Region VII:					
Alabama	44,235	-586	-11,027	14,254	39,271
Florida	51,653	+2,216	-9,083	24,091	47,158
Georgia	36,889	+568	-10,722	19,462	29,926
Mississippi	20,816	+2,693	-4,954	9,872	16,544
South Carolina	13,644	-1,234	-3,275	5,818	12,012
Tennessee	66,933	-5,559	-25,362	29,255	62,407
Region VIII:					
Iowa	23,527	+8,465	-3,335	9,954	19,927
Minnesota	22,547	+7,979	-3,457	6,563	17,289
Nebraska	9,206	+4,199	-3,979	3,090	6,228
North Dakota	3,863	+1,639	-1,556	904	3,436
South Dakota	3,394	+1,290	-495	1,346	2,903
Region IX:					
Arkansas	34,229	+5,671	-9,329	8,330	30,719
Kansas	27,060	+5,737	-12,417	9,839	24,316
Missouri	99,949	+13,350	-55,481	37,140	86,151
Oklahoma	22,647	+3,355	-21,456	7,622	19,487
Region X:					
Louisiana	32,505	+3,190	-10,688	8,941	27,708
New Mexico	5,656	+1,407	+244	1,555	5,051
Texas	31,251	+5,007	-25,964	10,494	23,575
Region XI:					
Colorado	10,119	+3,262	-553	3,704	7,964
Idaho	15,173	+2,939	+878	3,877	13,575
Montana	12,736	+4,654	-958	3,584	9,751
Utah	15,583	+2,384	-1,603	4,911	13,814
Wyoming	2,744	+1,235	-63	757	1,917
Region XII:					
Arizona	12,494	+497	-802	5,153	11,707
California	634,433	+44,681	-106,338	276,663	569,194
Nevada	6,718	+85	+1,517	2,456	6,199
Oregon	72,625	+7,445	-4,785	25,760	66,233
Washington	144,063	+6,559	-88,969	44,082	133,113
Regions XIII and XIV:					
Alaska	4,679	+1,803	+2,763	1,003	3,980
Hawaii	4,062	+482	+2,296	1,981	3,574

¹ In some States 1 claim covers more than 1 week.

² Includes waiting-period claims except in Maryland, which has no provision for filing such claims.

³ Includes estimate for the District of Columbia.

⁴ Data not received.

some lay-offs in foundries and metal-products firms, while in Kentucky there were some lay-offs in the truck coal mines. No reports were received

of industrial disputes significant enough to affect the claims load materially.

Several administrative factors also

played a part in the January increase in claims. Many persons who had filed for benefits during the last quarter of 1947 but who were ineligible be-

Table 4.—Number of individuals¹ compensated during weeks ended in January 1948 and number of weeks compensated and amount of benefits paid in January 1948, by State

[Data reported by State agencies; corrected to Feb. 17, 1948]

Region and State	All types of unemployment								Total unemployment			
	Individuals compensated during weeks ended—					Number	Weeks compensated		Benefits paid ¹	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid ²	Average weekly pay-ment
	January 3	January 10	January 17	January 24	January 31		Amount of change from—					
							December 1947	January 1947				
Total ³	630,000	871,000	800,000	790,000	787,000	3,356,000	+414,000	-822,000	\$69,148,000	3,143,000	\$36,501,000	\$17.98
Region I:												
Connecticut	4,154	12,290	9,649	9,389	10,738	43,082	+11,766	+4,966	835,199	40,686	806,508	19.82
Maine	5,384	7,671	9,502	7,100	6,548	30,911	+8,467	-1,776	399,768	27,016	358,649	13.28
Massachusetts	34,463	40,696	42,029	44,280	44,502	178,171	+28,619	-39,723	3,797,789	160,428	3,614,992	22.53
New Hampshire	3,028	3,302	3,356	3,149	3,165	13,812	+2,353	+5,371	203,615	12,338	189,588	15.37
Rhode Island	8,278	9,315	9,242	9,051	9,107	37,423	-1,598	+10,004	769,431	35,038	740,126	21.12
Vermont	1,040	1,274	1,320	1,365	1,383	5,047	+1,367	+2,614	93,127	5,346	90,432	16.92
Region II-III:												
Delaware	1,194	1,049	1,111	1,325	1,450	5,281	+1,411	-2,271	70,790	5,076	77,984	15.36
New Jersey	26,482	60,674	64,190	49,880	50,912	225,656	+49,528	-40,211	4,304,947	210,716	4,135,007	19.62
New York	136,083	194,692	163,547	161,728	157,492	705,936	-13,332	-146,138	13,415,894	(4)	(4)	(4)
Pennsylvania	34,404	61,006	56,410	57,611	55,694	245,048	+78,148	-48,620	4,162,712	233,830	4,041,775	17.29
Region IV:												
District of Columbia ⁴												
Maryland	8,191	12,809	11,736	12,802	11,892	49,229	+13,922	-10,664	831,474	42,174	748,036	17.74
North Carolina	6,678	10,230	7,882	8,204	8,165	38,142	+12,680	+4,767	419,099	36,797	409,301	11.31
Virginia	4,197	5,729	4,473	4,036	5,652	21,243	+3,788	-2,297	267,691	20,528	261,891	12.76
West Virginia	4,780	8,772	5,889	6,692	9,284	27,537	+4,110	-17,883	401,025	20,725	301,758	14.56
Region V:												
Kentucky	5,252	5,235	7,129	4,572	5,496	27,084	+5,792	-13,317	306,258	26,456	297,907	11.26
Michigan	18,758	30,257	25,835	29,226	27,836	116,693	+5,329	-70,835	2,014,115	98,714	1,820,026	18.44
Ohio	15,900	24,602	24,967	21,480	22,215	93,264	+8,837	-34,876	1,619,981	89,861	1,586,121	17.65
Region VI:												
Illinois	39,470	52,288	48,680	49,752	47,722	208,913	+45,839	-48,792	3,680,906	187,236	3,443,287	18.39
Indiana	9,035	15,105	11,024	11,217	6,059	49,139	+19,080	+7,677	826,956	45,607	796,956	17.47
Wisconsin	3,776	6,049	5,687	6,817	6,323	26,427	+10,000	+4,184	426,862	21,326	366,091	17.17
Region VII:												
Alabama	6,399	11,672	9,914	6,628	11,072	43,589	+10,153	-11,035	635,882	41,979	620,867	14.79
Florida	6,059	7,714	8,104	7,258	5,671	31,765	+5,609	+2,768	433,034	30,089	418,702	13.92
Georgia	6,263	7,479	6,051	5,858	6,318	28,834	+2,101	-4,871	385,901	28,065	378,671	13.49
Mississippi	2,935	4,191	1,076	2,032	4,291	13,513	+2,425	-2,650	166,256	(4)	(4)	(4)
South Carolina	3,226	5,605	3,945	3,030	3,910	17,710	+2,439	+4,510	252,286	17,268	248,479	14.39
Tennessee	10,881	20,195	13,860	14,804	17,374	68,568	+18,689	-4,636	911,306	65,276	882,618	13.52
Region VIII:												
Iowa	3,116	3,921	3,097	3,567	3,786	15,529	+6,056	-1,513	238,266	14,212	224,315	15.78
Minnesota	4,121	9,160	7,498	7,171	8,003	31,833	+11,498	+5,374	488,631	30,401	473,843	15.59
Nebraska	942	1,533	1,457	1,533	1,620	6,357	+2,290	-2,978	93,546	5,668	86,235	15.21
North Dakota	326	489	809	564	481	2,460	+1,400	+226	42,966	2,062	38,120	18.22
South Dakota	199	494	495	663	593	2,245	+1,116	+703	34,658	2,008	31,884	15.68
Region IX:												
Arkansas	4,546	6,406	5,642	4,939	6,378	24,477	+4,727	-1,817	369,843	23,224	354,861	15.28
Kansas	3,994	4,450	4,565	4,947	5,283	21,168	+5,860	-11,252	314,528	19,799	301,429	15.22
Missouri	12,441	17,374	15,465	17,136	17,568	71,022	+7,919	-36,521	1,109,631	67,341	1,081,612	16.06
Oklahoma	8,939	6,139	6,635	5,771	6,741	29,481	+6,063	-12,488	470,397	28,417	459,964	16.19
Region X:												
Louisiana	7,089	8,279	9,171	5,522	9,840	35,357	+3,372	-7,666	505,476	34,424	497,640	14.46
New Mexico	596	634	743	754	753	3,223	+1,014	+756	51,821	3,174	51,260	16.15
Texas	8,382	7,270	7,260	6,448	6,162	29,278	+6,398	-23,378	400,474	27,574	385,461	13.98
Region XI:												
Colorado	1,005	1,374	1,336	1,336	1,560	5,825	+1,755	-36	88,532	5,680	86,894	15.30
Idaho	1,615	2,536	2,600	2,519	2,374	10,321	+4,624	+4,910	191,370	10,031	187,550	18.70
Montana	1,566	2,053	1,012	1,828	2,320	8,565	+3,464	+1,636	135,593	8,565	135,593	15.83
Utah	2,285	3,249	2,923	3,216	3,156	13,277	+3,642	-294	301,165	12,555	289,668	23.07
Wyoming	396	360	425	364	461	1,691	+757	-81	31,482	1,618	30,439	18.81
Region XII:												
Arizona	1,205	1,154	1,339	1,433	1,428	5,939	+411	+1,102	108,602	5,753	106,309	18.48
California	117,630	129,144	117,655	131,861	117,948	463,660	-37,729	-194,188	8,722,721	445,268	(4)	(4)
Nevada	1,496	1,164	1,540	1,090	1,595	5,698	+739	+2,395	113,066	5,513	110,499	20.04
Oregon	11,182	15,332	14,612	13,952	14,226	60,278	+10,521	+8,708	996,663	58,294	976,341	16.75
Washington	25,909	25,248	29,441	28,533	28,526	131,088	+26,950	-97,584	2,274,473	125,420	2,210,498	17.62
Regions XIII and XIV:												
Alaska	947	1,233	1,423	1,147	1,521	5,582	+2,467	+2,172	130,074	5,409	127,471	23.57
Hawaii	561	1,209	788	667	697	3,779	+453	+444	60,275	2,417	49,452	20.46

¹ The number of individuals is assumed to be identical with the number of weeks compensated, which may result in a slight overstatement of the number of individuals.

² Gross; not adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.

³ Includes estimates for the District of Columbia; for total unemployment in Mississippi and New York; and for benefits for total unemployment in California.

⁴ Data not received.

cause they did not have sufficient base-period wage credits filed again in January, when another quarter's wage credits became available for benefit

Table 5.—Ratio of State insured unemployment in week ended January 10, 1948, to average covered employment in 1946

Region and State	Insured unemployment ¹	Average covered employment ² (in thousands)	Ratio of insured unemployment to covered employment
Total.....	906,937	30,109.3	3.3
Region I:			
Connecticut.....	15,002	593.3	2.5
Maine.....	8,391	167.2	5.0
Massachusetts.....	52,048	1,413.8	3.7
New Hampshire.....	3,707	126.0	2.9
Rhode Island.....	10,025	231.0	4.3
Vermont.....	1,631	61.4	2.7
Region II-III:			
Delaware.....	1,537	83.3	1.8
New Jersey.....	56,259	1,221.7	4.6
New York.....	185,232	4,087.4	4.5
Pennsylvania.....	72,034	2,826.6	2.5
Region IV:			
District of Columbia.....	3,466	210.0	1.7
Maryland.....	13,347	521.2	2.6
North Carolina.....	9,878	384.9	1.7
Virginia.....	5,632	451.1	1.3
West Virginia.....	7,805	346.9	2.2
Region V:			
Kentucky.....	* 8,096	333.4	2.4
Michigan.....	47,112	1,430.5	3.3
Ohio.....	33,708	2,017.4	1.7
Region VI:			
Illinois.....	63,682	2,232.4	2.9
Indiana.....	15,807	803.5	2.0
Wisconsin.....	8,509	667.8	1.3
Region VII:			
Alabama.....	11,057	380.0	2.9
Florida.....	13,049	354.8	3.7
Georgia.....	8,706	486.1	1.8
Mississippi.....	4,422	168.5	2.6
South Carolina.....	4,841	279.5	1.7
Tennessee.....	18,631	461.8	4.0
Region VIII:			
Iowa.....	5,220	310.1	1.7
Minnesota.....	11,139	503.2	2.2
Nebraska.....	2,312	144.1	1.6
North Dakota.....	812	24.9	2.3
South Dakota.....	610	43.0	1.4
Region IX:			
Arkansas.....	10,473	197.0	5.3
Kansas.....	9,210	208.7	3.0
Missouri.....	23,040	722.1	3.2
Oklahoma.....	8,758	237.6	3.7
Region X:			
Louisiana.....	10,618	379.5	2.8
New Mexico.....	1,368	72.2	1.9
Texas.....	10,682	1,016.1	1.1
Region XI:			
Colorado.....	2,188	175.2	1.2
Idaho.....	3,496	76.7	4.6
Montana.....	2,640	83.2	3.2
Utah.....	3,701	106.3	3.5
Wyoming.....	855	46.2	1.2
Region XII:			
Arizona.....	2,819	88.3	3.2
California.....	154,116	2,322.8	6.6
Nevada.....	1,584	36.9	4.3
Oregon.....	17,402	284.0	6.1
Washington.....	33,580	479.9	7.0

¹ Represents estimated number of continued claims for unemployment in the week in which the 8th of the month falls.

² Estimated number of workers in covered employment in the pay period of each type (weekly, semi-monthly, etc.) ending nearest the 15th of the month; corrected to Jan. 2, 1948.

purposes. The fact that benefit years ended in January for a sizable proportion of claimants, particularly seasonal workers in the States with individual benefit years, also caused a rise in claims. The transitional initial claims for the new benefit years received from these claimants during the month did not represent new unemployment, however. A third factor was the receipt of claims postponed

to January from the Christmas-week holidays.

The average weekly number of beneficiaries in January was 776,000, in comparison with 621,400 in December and 593,400 in November. From 871,000 in the week ended January 10, which included payments postponed from the holiday week in December (table 4), the number dropped each week thereafter, totaling 787,000 in

Table 6.—Interstate claims received, weeks compensated by interstate payments, and amount of interstate benefit payments, by liable State, October-December 1947

[Data reported by State agencies; corrected to Feb. 9, 1948]

Region and liable State	Initial		Continued		Weeks compensated	Benefit payments
	Total	Women	Total	Women		
Total.....	101,219	40,639	584,951	280,505	293,037	\$5,344,821
Region I:						
Connecticut.....	2,140	854	13,894	4,639	(¹)	180,431
Maine.....	364	165	1,531	763	1,468	19,176
Massachusetts.....	2,775	1,224	11,810	5,944	7,377	163,827
New Hampshire.....	783	334	4,679	2,158	3,550	46,604
Rhode Island.....	961	382	6,653	2,969	5,136	108,543
Vermont.....	235	84	1,239	527	974	17,036
Region II-III:						
Delaware.....	456	104	2,274	606	1,039	16,659
New Jersey.....	4,193	1,738	26,531	11,948	17,812	355,663
New York.....	12,564	6,127	113,446	65,783	(¹)	(¹)
Pennsylvania.....	4,202	1,610	21,688	8,908	14,234	253,745
Region IV:						
District of Columbia.....	1,190	539	7,453	3,634	5,079	89,090
Maryland.....	1,382	484	6,630	3,540	4,997	101,719
North Carolina.....	1,223	532	6,832	3,459	4,428	51,368
Virginia.....	950	499	6,255	2,996	3,965	53,489
West Virginia.....	529	199	6,049	1,033	2,712	43,914
Region V:						
Kentucky.....	680	239	7,807	3,690	3,511	40,717
Michigan.....	3,863	1,127	18,900	5,846	9,731	186,999
Ohio.....	4,676	1,462	22,507	8,008	11,438	211,227
Region VI:						
Illinois.....	8,874	3,919	54,497	29,040	33,770	624,860
Indiana.....	1,977	655	6,900	2,339	3,180	56,439
Wisconsin.....	876	302	3,476	1,224	2,009	36,303
Region VII:						
Alabama.....	1,080	367	5,800	2,017	3,852	61,659
Florida.....	2,481	1,030	12,668	6,030	8,644	120,769
Georgia.....	1,280	598	7,795	4,395	5,200	75,215
Mississippi.....	691	231	3,524	1,702	2,239	28,684
South Carolina.....	576	213	2,503	1,308	1,682	25,359
Tennessee.....	1,770	739	12,734	6,268	8,308	123,005
Region VIII:						
Iowa.....	675	276	2,281	969	878	14,295
Minnesota.....	849	398	2,291	1,105	1,387	21,183
Nebraska.....	512	200	1,933	931	1,151	17,554
North Dakota.....	221	71	854	189	195	3,324
South Dakota.....	153	42	478	223	330	5,442
Region IX:						
Arkansas.....	313	117	2,064	1,001	1,454	21,530
Kansas.....	1,469	472	8,710	2,297	6,361	103,018
Missouri.....	3,306	1,604	19,470	11,319	10,018	167,746
Oklahoma.....	1,097	360	4,732	1,482	4,407	73,799
Region X:						
Louisiana.....	714	274	3,746	1,632	2,625	40,674
New Mexico.....	427	130	1,899	645	1,108	17,000
Texas.....	2,238	923	9,697	4,025	4,250	61,148
Region XI:						
Colorado.....	1,060	440	5,334	2,987	1,805	27,493
Idaho.....	645	143	1,649	530	1,429	27,046
Montana.....	427	138	1,637	678	936	15,201
Utah.....	503	207	2,647	1,193	1,771	41,581
Wyoming.....	390	90	1,241	412	639	11,989
Region XII:						
Arizona.....	982	366	3,468	1,553	2,408	44,072
California.....	15,476	6,389	80,627	41,835	67,152	1,063,769
Nevada.....	605	203	3,560	1,306	2,745	53,725
Oregon.....	1,382	544	9,977	4,233	6,492	105,855
Washington.....	3,217	1,327	16,659	8,233	14,240	228,445
Regions XIII and XIV:						
Alaska.....	1,162	134	3,604	667	2,151	51,105
Hawaii.....	105	44	894	444	680	15,698

¹ Data not received.

the week ended January 31. It should be remembered that the Christmas and New Year holidays cause artificial fluctuations in the data that probably conceal some significant trends within the month.

The \$59.1 million paid in benefits during January was \$6.9 million above the amount in the preceding month but was \$15.6 million below January 1947 disbursements.

Only four States—California, Hawaii, New York, and Rhode Island—reported a decline in expenditures. The drop in California, which oc-

curred despite a substantial increase in claims, was probably due to a change in the reporting schedule for most of the claimants.

Insured unemployment during the week ended January 10 represented 3.3 percent of average covered employment, in contrast to 2.6 percent for December, 2.4 percent for November, and 4.1 percent for January 1947. All States but South Carolina showed higher ratios for January than for December. In 11 States the ratio increased by a full percentage point; the Arkansas ratio rose from 3.0 to 5.3

percent. Sixteen States had ratios equal to or above the national average. Washington's ratio of 7.0 percent, California's of 6.6 percent, and Oregon's of 6.1 percent were the highest in the Nation. In January 1947, Washington's ratio was 10.6 percent; California's, 8.3 percent; and Oregon's, 6.0 percent.

Time Lapse in Benefit Payments, July–September 1947

Intrastate payments were made less promptly during the July–September quarter than in the previous 3 months,

Table 7.—Initial interstate claims, by liable and selected agent State, October–December 1947

[Data reported by State agencies; corrected to Feb. 10, 1948]

Liable State	Agent State																							
	Total	Ala.	Ariz.	Ark.	Calif.	Fla.	Ill.	Ind.	Kans.	Ky.	Mass.	Mich.	Mo.	N. J.	N. Y.	Ohio	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	Tenn.	Tex.	Wash.	All other ¹	
Total.....	101,219	1,825	3,259	2,408	14,935	6,814	2,947	1,677	1,648	1,889	2,787	3,281	3,856	3,448	5,471	2,085	2,424	3,252	5,138	2,041	2,913	4,297	22,754	
Ala.....	1,080	12	19	54	140	38	9	2	9	7	106	20	15	41	38	5	7	30	102	29	6	391		
Alaska.....	1,162	0	8	0	169	1	7	2	1	1	1	9	22	2	9	2	6	71	7	1	4	704	129	
Ariz.....	982	3	39	438	19	21	17	19	7	5	11	33	5	10	16	66	32	12	7	42	24	156		
Ark.....	313	4	12	0	6	34	4	14	2	3	32	60	3	9	4	0	12	8	13	27	16	50		
Calif.....	15,476	117	970	801	247	459	149	310	72	158	336	1,142	137	753	251	1,135	1,611	293	175	1,234	1,263	3,849		
Colo.....	1,000	8	66	24	333	5	33	5	36	1	4	14	60	5	16	13	35	55	12	3	40	72	223	
Conn.....	2,140	6	49	6	205	164	16	10	4	5	241	22	4	65	653	22	6	7	239	7	9	5	392	
Del.....	456	1	3	0	16	15	3	0	0	0	7	2	1	33	25	4	1	0	132	3	3	1	206	
D. C.....	1,190	19	7	7	83	19	4	1	18	28	32	8	38	171	21	7	6	129	21	20	14	446		
Fla.....	2,481	188	29	32	178	49	41	7	7	20	129	75	23	197	433	57	6	16	150	77	43	19	712	
Ga.....	1,260	349	4	3	50	198	21	13	2	3	11	69	6	41	64	54	5	2	66	74	17	2	206	
Hawaii.....	105	0	0	3	65	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	9	0	1	3	1	0	3	4	11	
Idaho.....	645	0	18	9	96	1	3	0	3	0	0	1	16	0	3	1	21	88	1	1	6	266	111	
Ill.....	8,874	144	381	250	2,269	414	615	84	229	61	640	632	73	288	167	115	115	159	274	195	181	1,585		
Ind.....	1,977	22	114	66	275	79	321	12	338	12	111	70	13	25	110	16	15	37	129	33	34	155		
Iowa.....	675	1	30	4	183	6	76	8	15	5	1	10	88	2	3	9	34	6	1	6	47	148		
Kans.....	1,469	3	30	54	232	5	21	7	4	5	10	579	3	8	8	184	63	8	1	55	43	146		
Ky.....	680	21	17	12	38	32	22	188	2	5	50	8	5	5	70	8	4	7	70	8	9	99		
La.....	714	47	13	0	1	27	29	6	7	11	6	26	19	5	48	16	1	10	4	16	141	25	258	
Maine.....	364	3	3	0	28	27	4	1	0	0	122	2	2	11	32	1	3	3	10	1	2	4	105	
Md.....	1,382	13	4	4	61	63	9	2	7	18	25	10	6	61	94	29	3	4	265	27	7	6	664	
Mass.....	2,775	8	40	11	454	298	17	11	6	6	32	12	81	381	23	15	17	64	6	17	23	1,244		
Mich.....	3,853	87	100	126	703	257	111	24	251	31	172	39	179	179	179	27	49	208	303	101	87	486		
Minn.....	1,889	1	39	5	234	13	29	0	2	2	12	24	22	7	19	6	6	66	7	4	15	128	241	
Miss.....	691	134	7	46	55	16	51	5	3	10	4	45	33	2	12	11	5	5	53	16	6	167		
Mo.....	3,306	11	84	267	613	27	464	41	703	62	15	125	13	58	42	80	75	24	69	88	122	333		
Mont.....	427	0	10	3	76	1	5	1	5	2	2	5	2	2	1	3	1	39	1	2	5	137	123	
Nebr.....	512	2	8	13	150	2	19	0	20	2	1	10	47	0	6	3	13	35	7	4	8	38	124	
Nev.....	605	0	40	14	286	1	4	1	6	0	1	5	10	3	10	2	9	24	2	2	7	29	146	
N. H.....	753	1	6	1	19	37	1	0	1	1	482	4	0	8	70	2	0	1	10	2	0	2	135	
N. J.....	4,198	29	87	33	479	755	67	46	19	30	138	64	22	535	64	18	11	820	50	20	32	874		
N. Mex.....	427	2	33	15	132	4	7	2	5	2	5	4	19	1	3	0	52	10	6	2	55	10	68	
N. Y.....	12,664	127	344	23	2,482	2,604	212	65	26	46	527	284	76	1,403	229	49	52	1,515	63	159	106	2,130		
N. C.....	1,223	30	4	3	37	85	11	3	2	11	24	36	3	48	82	11	8	3	73	8	16	637		
N. Dak.....	221	0	2	1	45	0	3	1	2	0	0	27	1	0	0	0	16	0	0	18	42	63		
Ohio.....	4,676	90	206	29	719	315	158	142	11	430	36	339	50	47	239	22	32	449	235	69	70	890		
Okla.....	1,097	7	46	58	185	2	20	10	171	2	2	8	151	6	16	8	49	16	10	155	40	120		
Oreg.....	1,582	5	37	64	489	3	14	6	15	3	3	14	49	2	14	6	58	5	11	38	422	334		
Pa.....	4,202	17	88	12	520	372	58	27	11	26	101	135	23	934	678	207	19	14	22	40	43	855		
R. I.....	961	2	6	1	136	96	8	2	0	4	446	16	0	13	57	4	6	3	15	2	9	2	133	
S. C.....	576	20	0	2	25	46	1	5	0	3	5	9	4	15	72	6	0	2	68	22	2	3	266	
S. Dak.....	153	0	2	1	42	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	0	1	10	0	3	18	66		
Tenn.....	1,770	218	17	39	136	110	93	47	6	145	17	158	66	19	44	57	9	31	31	34	14	503		
Tex.....	2,238	45	67	143	754	35	45	21	34	7	16	38	58	11	49	20	284	39	22	35	52	463		
Utah.....	503	0	19	7	199	2	11	1	0	0	0	3	2	10	3	5	8	17	5	1	10	35	155	
Vt.....	235	1	0	0	9	10	1	0	0	0	49	1	0	4	53	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	104	
Va.....	950	9	7	5	31	79	11	5	0	13	11	13	7	41	104	20	3	0	78	23	6	9	474	
Wash.....	3,217	16	67	142	823	15	63	17	37	11	8	49	174	14	42	20	63	461	30	14	65	1,085		
W. Va.....	829	9	22	7	42	34	9	7	0	67	10	36	3	13	15	258	4	66	17	17	4	185		
Wis.....	876	8	32	7	163	22	82	10	3	7	5	225	22	4	25	11	8	21	11	10	13	29	158	
Wyo.....	390	0	10	14	63	4	16	2	4	2	0	0	17	0	2	3	23	32	2	1	10	24	161	

¹ Represents all agent States with 1,288 or fewer claims in the quarter.

² Includes 70 claims received from Canada: California, 14; Connecticut, 3; District of Columbia, 1; Illinois, 3; Minnesota, 1; New York, 42; Ohio, 1; Washington, 5.

though the payment load declined for all categories except second and subsequent payments based on claims taken weekly.

The number of first payments on claims taken weekly declined from

824,700 to 657,900, and the proportion of these payments made within 2 weeks fell from 83 to 72 percent. A few States were mainly responsible for the decline; New York made 70 percent of its payments within 2 weeks, in

contrast to 89 percent in April-June, and Connecticut's percentage fell from 46 to 8. Rhode Island and Wyoming, on the other hand, increased the proportion paid within 2 weeks from 68 to 90 percent and from 84 to

Table 8.—Time elapsed in the issuance of intrastate benefit payments for total unemployment based on claims taken at weekly intervals, 41 States, July-September 1947¹

[Data reported by State agencies; corrected to Nov. 13, 1947]

State	First payments			Second and subsequent payments		
	Number	Percent of payments issued—		Number	Percent of payments issued—	
		Within 2 weeks	In 6 weeks or more		Within 2 weeks	In 6 weeks or more
Total.....	657,902	72.2	5.9	7,472,982	91.0	2.0
Calendar week ²	342,118	69.7	6.3	4,052,546	90.7	1.7
Connecticut.....	16,149	8.5	14.3	153,836	71.7	3.0
District of Columbia.....	2,072	49.8	0.6	30,390	72.9	3.3
Indiana.....	13,169	78.2	2.0	86,273	95.6	1.3
Kansas.....	2,233	87.5	4.2	24,576	92.5	2.0
Maine.....	2,651	80.8	3.8	60,547	97.1	.5
Massachusetts.....	49,456	73.1	7.0	646,355	93.1	1.9
Nevada.....	699	89.0	.9	7,087	94.9	.4
New Hampshire.....	2,515	63.5	3.5	48,773	88.7	.6
New York.....	173,808	70.3	7.5	2,333,975	92.1	1.7
Ohio.....	22,330	55.0	5.5	245,152	73.8	2.6
Oregon.....	12,924	86.0	1.1	62,779	95.7	1.1
Rhode Island.....	11,738	89.9	1.0	158,784	97.3	.4
Utah.....	2,402	73.8	1.6	13,665	91.8	.5
Vermont.....	816	73.4	5.0	16,947	94.9	.9
Washington.....	24,751	85.7	1.4	127,495	94.6	1.2
Wisconsin.....	4,406	84.3	3.0	33,912	94.1	1.0
Flexible week ⁴	315,784	74.9	5.6	3,420,436	91.4	2.4
Alabama.....	11,808	88.7	1.8	147,043	97.1	.7
Alaska.....	142	93.7	2.1	1,333	95.1	1.8
Arizona.....	1,872	93.4	2.0	15,271	97.3	.9
California.....	100,483	86.2	4.2	1,358,735	95.7	1.7
Colorado.....	1,003	89.4	2.7	14,037	96.9	.6
Delaware.....	1,119	93.3	1.8	10,530	98.2	.6
Florida.....	14,305	87.5	4.0	147,151	94.7	1.4
Georgia.....	7,222	92.2	1.7	76,308	96.7	.8
Hawaii.....	369	70.2	.8	2,662	94.3	(⁵)
Idaho.....	963	53.9	4.2	6,307	77.0	3.0
Iowa.....	2,142	58.9	6.9	24,477	94.3	1.7
Kentucky.....	7,670	47.5	14.1	107,905	75.2	5.5
Maryland.....	13,424	93.3	2.8	125,813	96.6	2.0
Michigan.....	47,662	47.3	10.1	250,909	77.2	5.3
Mississippi.....	4,105	92.6	1.6	37,802	96.4	.9
Montana.....	609	97.7	1.0	7,696	98.5	.5
Nebraska.....	207	71.5	4.8	2,966	89.1	2.7
New Mexico.....	454	54.3	16.9	3,640	78.0	6.5
North Carolina.....	12,944	88.1	4.2	142,312	88.8	1.7
North Dakota.....	86	76.8	10.7	762	78.6	7.6
Pennsylvania.....	71,828	67.8	6.2	808,358	86.9	3.5
South Dakota.....	84	91.7	1.2	775	95.5	.8
Texas.....	10,508	82.2	5.9	46,263	94.0	1.7
Virginia.....	4,663	93.3	1.4	75,273	98.5	.4
Wyoming.....	112	94.6	0	1,188	97.0	.2

¹ Represents number of weeks elapsed between the end of the benefit period and the date of payment. Includes intrastate benefit payments only from States which take claims on a weekly basis and from Texas, where claims are filed in each week following the statutory 2-week benefit period.

² A calendar week is a period of 7 consecutive days, uniform for all claimants, usually ending on Saturday.

³ Since Wisconsin State law does not provide for a benefit year, figure represents number of first payments in connection with each spell of unemployment.

⁴ A flexible week is a period of 7 consecutive days, beginning on the date a claim is filed.

⁵ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 9.—Time elapsed in the issuance of interstate benefit payments for all types of unemployment, by State, July-September 1947¹

[Data reported by State agencies; corrected to Nov. 13, 1947]

State	First payments			Second and subsequent payments		
	Number	Percent of payments issued—		Number	Percent of payments issued—	
		Within 2 weeks	In 6 weeks or more		Within 2 weeks	In 6 weeks or more
Total.....	38,720	30.2	17.1	426,430	52.6	8.0
Calendar week ²	15,999	32.3	13.0	171,856	47.8	6.4
Arkansas.....	207	66.3	1.0	1,170	58.6	9.0
Connecticut.....	1,058	25.0	24.4	12,224	58.1	9.5
District of Columbia.....	436	10.6	23.6	5,147	7.7	14.1
Indiana.....	352	47.7	13.4	4,230	58.8	9.9
Kansas.....	705	63.4	7.7	7,137	53.8	4.2
Maine.....	128	59.4	15.6	1,587	86.6	4.5
Massachusetts.....	877	39.6	26.1	9,412	59.8	11.7
Nevada.....	204	73.0	2.0	2,351	77.9	1.6
New Hampshire.....	177	45.8	7.3	4,163	62.3	.7
New York.....	6,012	18.1	11.3	69,299	39.5	3.6
Ohio.....	925	33.5	14.7	12,244	61.8	8.7
Oklahoma.....	547	54.8	4.8	4,485	63.5	5.4
Oregon.....	852	60.8	4.8	4,719	73.2	4.6
Rhode Island.....	489	54.0	9.0	5,398	83.0	3.4
Tennessee.....	865	36.5	15.0	12,520	42.9	10.6
Utah.....	212	34.0	9.0	1,259	63.3	5.2
Vermont.....	39	42.4	25.4	804	80.6	4.4
Washington.....	1,711	28.9	12.4	12,361	62.3	10.7
Wisconsin.....	183	36.1	26.2	1,346	22.6	11.7
Flexible week ⁴	22,721	44.1	19.9	254,574	55.8	9.1
Alabama.....	335	73.4	2.7	4,055	81.4	2.2
Alaska.....	174	73.6	1.1	1,465	77.0	.5
Arizona.....	365	68.2	10.4	2,897	77.5	4.2
California.....	8,916	50.1	22.3	68,810	63.7	9.2
Colorado.....	225	56.9	6.7	2,645	62.6	3.1
Delaware.....	103	66.0	7.8	1,164	91.1	1.6
Florida.....	1,367	65.4	8.2	13,464	71.4	4.0
Georgia.....	550	69.3	2.9	5,398	86.1	1.1
Hawaii.....	73	30.1	2.7	625	35.3	5.0
Idaho.....	76	25.0	18.4	613	37.4	17.9
Illinois.....	3,261	20.9	26.1	41,461	21.6	11.4
Iowa.....	105	42.9	18.1	892	74.2	6.9
Kentucky.....	452	1.5	39.6	5,384	3.3	17.5
Louisiana.....	234	71.8	5.6	2,856	85.6	2.3
Maryland.....	670	58.7	23.9	7,366	70.4	15.0
Michigan.....	856	28.5	40.9	11,142	43.7	16.8
Minnesota.....	118	26.3	9.3	1,452	67.4	3.6
Mississippi.....	277	61.4	4.7	2,272	75.7	3.3
Missouri.....	1,526	24.6	32.4	17,014	67.6	8.9
Montana.....	68	97.1	0	741	95.7	.7
Nebraska.....	159	57.9	11.9	1,478	77.7	8.6
New Jersey.....	1,524	24.1	23.6	20,241	48.3	12.9
New Mexico.....	137	36.5	20.4	1,013	59.6	10.0
North Carolina.....	627	55.2	12.9	4,993	63.7	6.2
North Dakota.....	16	62.5	12.5	144	68.8	6.9
Pennsylvania.....	1,494	55.6	9.7	19,147	65.0	6.2
South Carolina.....	103	38.9	15.0	2,180	72.9	6.8
South Dakota.....	121	86.0	2.5	20	50.0	5.0
Texas.....	721	54.9	8.5	2,672	63.1	4.7
Virginia.....	630	63.5	8.7	6,387	80.8	2.5
West Virginia.....	263	5.7	42.6	3,353	73.0	15.2
Wyoming.....	85	71.8	5.9	829	77.1	2.7

¹ Represents number of weeks elapsed between the end of the benefit period and the date of payment. Includes all interstate benefit payments regardless of the frequency of claims-taking within the State.

² A calendar week is a period of 7 consecutive days, uniform for all claimants, usually ending on Saturday.

³ Since Wisconsin State law does not provide for a benefit year, figure represents number of first payments in connection with each spell of unemployment.

⁴ A flexible week is a period of 7 consecutive days, beginning on the date a claim is filed.

95 percent, respectively. In all, 10 States issued more than 90 percent of their payments in 2 weeks; 4 States, at the other end of the scale, issued 50 percent or less.

First payments based on claims taken biweekly dropped from 369,500 in April-June to 194,500, and those made within 2 weeks declined from 61 to 46 percent. More than a third of these payments were made by Illinois (57,400) and New Jersey (56,600). The proportion paid within 2 weeks declined only slightly in Illinois, from 51.7 to 51.0 percent, but substantially in New Jersey, from 41 to 21 percent. The drop in New Jersey was the principal factor in the decline in the national average. Moreover, California made no payments on claims taken biweekly during the third quarter, though in April-June it had issued 83 percent of 98,300 first payments within 2 weeks.

More than two-thirds of all pay-

ments made during the quarter were intrastate second and subsequent payments based on claims taken weekly. The volume of these payments rose from 6.3 million in the second quarter to 7.5 million in the third, and the proportion paid within 2 weeks was the same in both quarters—91 percent, which is about the point at which payments in this group seem to have become stabilized. The proportion was above 90 percent for 29 of the 41 States that base their payments on weekly reporting. Connecticut reported the lowest relative number—72 percent—as against 82 percent paid within 2 weeks in the second quarter.

Second and subsequent payments based on claims taken biweekly dropped sharply, from 3.8 million to 2.2 million; 66 percent of the payments were made within 2 weeks, in contrast to 78 percent in April-June. Of the 21 States that made 500 or

more of these payments, 12 reported 80 percent or more paid within 2 weeks. The national average was heavily weighted, however, by Tennessee's 53 percent and New Jersey's 55 percent; the combined payments in these 2 States amounted to 39 percent of the total. The fact that California made no payments during this quarter on claims taken biweekly, whereas in April-June it had issued 95 percent of its 1.3 million payments within 2 weeks, also affected the national average.

Interstate second and subsequent payments totaled 426,400 during the 3 months, 89,000 less than in the second quarter. Increases in 37 States in the proportion of these payments issued within 2 weeks brought the national average from 46 to 53 percent. Nine States made more than 80 percent of their payments within 2 weeks, and in 2 States the proportions were more than 90 percent. At the other end of the scale, 4 States paid less than one-fourth of their claims within 2 weeks.

Time Lapse in Appeals Decisions, April-June 1947

During the April-June quarter, for the first time since early in 1946, the time lapse between the date of filing the appeal and the date of decision decreased for most cases disposed of by both lower and higher authorities. The number of appeals also decreased from 62,400 in January-March to 60,200 in April-June.

The proportion of cases disposed of within 90 days by the lower authorities rose from 40 to 46 percent, and by the higher authorities, from 57 to 65 percent. Outstanding among the larger States contributing to the national increase in decisions made by lower authorities were New York, where the percentage rose from 12 to 50; Pennsylvania, from 48 to 72; Ohio, from 36 to 63; and New Jersey, from 18 to 29. The increased proportion of decisions made by higher authorities in all these States except New York also affected the national figure; in Pennsylvania, the percentage rose from 64 to 88; in Ohio, from 10 to 40; and in New Jersey, from 58 to 80.

Seven percent of the lower-authority cases and 9 percent of the higher were disposed of within 30 days after

Table 10.—Time elapsed in the issuance of intrastate benefit payments for total unemployment based on claims taken at biweekly intervals, 25 States, July-September 1947¹

[Data reported by State agencies; corrected to Nov. 13, 1947]

State	First payments			Second and subsequent payments		
	Number	Percent of payments issued—		Number	Percent of payments issued—	
		Within 2 weeks	In 6 weeks or more		Within 2 weeks	In 6 weeks or more
Total.....	194,517	46.2	10.2	2,217,439	66.5	4.1
Calendar week ²	31,554	56.3	4.5	369,380	60.2	2.3
Arkansas.....	8,494	64.6	3.4	38,980	66.6	1.9
Kansas.....	525	70.5	1.7	4,708	61.3	1.3
New Hampshire.....	9	22.2	22.2	171	39.2	1.2
New York ³	835	23.0	0	62,412	54.0	0
Oklahoma.....	5,072	81.1	2.8	62,351	85.3	1.4
Tennessee.....	18,730	44.7	6.0	196,684	53.0	3.4
Vermont.....	17	58.8	23.5	355	80.3	5.6
Washington.....	872	64.0	1.7	3,710	49.8	1.8
Flexible week ⁴	162,963	44.3	11.3	1,848,059	67.7	4.5
Alabama.....	30	90.0	0	147	100.0	0
Arizona.....	88	84.1	2.3	721	84.3	1.1
Georgia.....	3,354	70.1	2.4	48,218	88.8	1.0
Idaho.....	422	47.9	5.2	2,333	77.5	4.7
Illinois.....	57,357	51.0	13.3	611,195	66.7	4.6
Louisiana.....	7,934	87.1	4.8	95,412	86.3	2.5
Maryland.....	52	92.3	5.8	988	97.0	2.0
Minnesota.....	3,755	60.2	4.0	54,136	81.6	1.5
Missouri.....	17,132	59.2	11.0	205,759	80.4	2.1
Nebraska.....	530	82.1	7.9	5,350	89.3	3.6
New Jersey.....	56,621	20.6	9.9	608,644	54.8	6.4
New Mexico.....	13	30.8	53.8	149	40.9	18.1
North Carolina.....	32	9.4	59.4	570	55.8	5.6
South Carolina.....	5,621	67.8	5.9	57,513	82.3	2.4
Virginia.....	1,697	70.3	14.7	21,033	90.9	1.0
West Virginia.....	8,278	45.6	23.4	75,377	89.6	3.3
Wyoming.....	47	89.4	0	514	86.6	.4

¹ Represents number of weeks elapsed between the end of the benefit period and the date of payment. Includes intrastate benefit payments only from States which have a 1-week benefit period and which take all or a part of their claims on a biweekly basis. ² A calendar week is a period of 7 consecutive days,

uniform for all claimants, usually ending on Saturday.

³ Represents claims taken on a special biweekly reporting schedule because of July 4 holiday.

⁴ A flexible week is a period of 7 consecutive days, beginning on the date a claim is filed.

the appeal was filed, as compared with 6 and 9 percent, respectively, during the preceding quarter.

Seventy-one percent of all decisions

by lower appeals authorities were concentrated in eight States—California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and

Pennsylvania. Of these, however, only Pennsylvania disposed of as much as 1 percent of its cases within 30 days.

Table 11.—Number of lower and higher appeals authority decisions and percent of cases disposed of within 30 and 90 days, by State, April-June 1947

[Data reported by State agencies; corrected to Sept. 19, 1947]

Region and State	Lower appeals authority ¹			Higher appeals authority ¹		
	Number of decisions	Percent of cases disposed of within—		Number of decisions	Percent of cases disposed of within—	
		30 days	90 days		30 days	90 days
Total.....	49,130	6.7	45.6	6,204	8.6	65.1
Region I:						
Connecticut.....	832	24.9	60.2			
Maine.....	184	61.4	95.1	23	82.6	91.3
Massachusetts.....	2,011	.2	9.7			
New Hampshire.....	83	3.6	90.4			
Rhode Island.....	350	98.0	100.0	20	65.0	100.0
Vermont.....	47	2.1	91.5	1	0	100.0
Region II-III:						
Delaware.....	127	5.5	89.0	13	61.5	92.3
New Jersey.....	8,597	.1	29.0	986	3.0	80.1
New York.....	4,938	0	49.8	461	.2	72.0
Pennsylvania.....	3,051	8.6	71.7	600	.3	88.3
Region IV:						
District of Columbia.....	46	100.0	100.0	0	0	0
Maryland.....	1,788	50.7	68.0	268	10.1	90.7
North Carolina.....	848	6.3	82.3	101	56.4	100.0
Virginia.....	100	8.0	91.0	6	100.0	100.0
West Virginia.....	805	7.8	79.5	272	8.5	84.9
Region V:						
Kentucky.....	292	0	6.2	24	29.2	87.5
Michigan.....	6,688	(?)	10.0	468	0	59.6
Ohio.....	2,559	.5	65.0	776	.1	39.6
Region VI:						
Illinois.....	2,726	.5	54.8	388	26.3	92.5
Indiana.....	400	1.3	68.2	13	23.1	100.0
Wisconsin.....	130	0	91.5	40	60.0	57.5
Region VII:						
Alabama.....	460	1.5	85.4	22	0	22.7
Florida.....	140	1.4	72.1	5	40.0	80.0
Georgia.....	331	25.2	91.7	29	41.4	96.6
Mississippi.....	70	67.1	95.7	8	12.5	12.5
South Carolina.....	295	53.9	97.3	27	92.6	100.0
Tennessee.....	575	0	44.3	298	3.0	27.2
Region VIII:						
Iowa.....	353	21.2	78.5	45	2.1	95.8
Minnesota.....	398	3.4	85.6	12	0	91.7
Nebraska.....	137	16.8	73.7			
North Dakota.....	86	77.9	94.2	0	0	0
South Dakota.....	24	8.3	70.8			
Region IX:						
Arkansas.....	210	1.9	61.4	88	0	13.6
Kansas.....	1,084	5.0	30.3	110	70.9	100.0
Missouri.....	822	.4	80.3	5	0	0
Oklahoma.....	215	.5	53.7	32	0	18.8
Region X:						
Louisiana.....	248	0	38.2	10	0	60.0
New Mexico.....	16	0	100.0	0	0	0
Texas.....	1,230	35.0	98.5	44	15.9	54.5
Region XI:						
Colorado.....	88	38.6	85.2	3	33.3	100.0
Idaho.....	42	7.1	54.8	2	0	50.0
Montana.....	8	37.5	100.0	0	0	0
Utah.....	20	55.0	90.0	5	60.0	100.0
Wyoming.....	2	100.0	100.0	0	0	0
Region XII:						
Arizona.....	55	25.5	92.7	1	100.0	100.0
California.....	4,469	.4	25.8	558	0	29.0
Nevada.....	32	37.5	87.5	2	100.0	100.0
Oregon.....	288	30.2	96.3	26	30.8	76.9
Washington.....	666	1.1	48.8	108	58.3	97.2
Regions XIII and XIV:						
Alaska.....	2	100.0	100.0	1	100.0	100.0
Hawaii.....	1	100.0	100.0			

¹ Connecticut, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Nebraska, and New Hampshire have only 1 appeals authority. During this quarter South Dakota had only 1 appeals authority.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 12.—Claims and payments for veterans' unemployment allowances, January 1948¹

State	Initial claims	Continued claims	Weeks compensated	Payments
Total.....	436,783	2,552,668	2,463,725	\$48,933,322
Alabama.....	6,973	60,254	67,029	1,337,156
Alaska.....	379	2,478	2,622	62,287
Arizona.....	2,565	11,407	11,616	234,699
Arkansas.....	5,464	50,423	52,477	1,047,048
California.....	40,455	238,809	184,358	3,873,226
Colorado.....	4,198	22,277	20,789	413,786
Connecticut.....	5,714	25,303	20,743	410,712
Delaware.....	990	5,688	5,683	113,117
District of Columbia.....	1,056	12,659	12,858	256,506
Florida.....	7,801	50,555	49,681	988,640
Georgia.....	6,975	53,905	53,619	1,089,740
Hawaii.....	575	3,118	2,851	66,440
Idaho.....	2,287	15,467	14,449	296,937
Illinois.....	18,326	96,197	86,100	1,698,738
Indiana.....	13,305	44,929	53,703	862,677
Iowa.....	5,054	25,075	21,064	415,971
Kansas.....	4,381	23,613	23,291	461,667
Kentucky.....	5,814	34,810	38,586	767,056
Louisiana.....	6,863	50,078	51,028	1,009,320
Maine.....	3,971	23,341	23,796	471,233
Maryland.....	5,158	28,021	27,473	544,724
Massachusetts.....	17,357	97,062	95,020	1,943,690
Michigan.....	18,804	85,832	73,896	1,443,530
Minnesota.....	9,300	66,197	61,995	1,232,110
Mississippi.....	3,553	24,340	21,958	437,333
Missouri.....	11,880	79,895	75,041	1,489,971
Montana.....	2,317	12,489	12,308	245,268
Nebraska.....	2,647	9,737	9,890	194,325
Nevada.....	472	2,446	2,386	47,340
New Hampshire.....	2,237	10,464	10,286	201,064
New Jersey.....	13,096	96,448	99,761	1,987,699
New Mexico.....	2,224	16,285	16,009	319,185
New York.....	71,999	280,277	272,879	5,425,822
North Carolina.....	6,861	44,017	42,267	842,255
North Dakota.....	1,333	7,551	6,963	134,187
Ohio.....	17,672	87,523	81,402	1,601,413
Oklahoma.....	5,318	42,443	46,896	935,125
Oregon.....	6,747	41,215	41,295	820,669
Pennsylvania.....	34,592	239,043	244,368	4,871,327
Puerto Rico.....	798	17,489	18,384	367,308
Rhode Island.....	2,414	19,070	18,924	377,166
South Carolina.....	4,011	32,891	33,440	666,227
South Dakota.....	1,275	8,508	8,306	165,403
Tennessee.....	5,926	59,006	60,430	1,206,419
Texas.....	13,281	103,130	97,852	1,950,059
Utah.....	2,362	12,102	12,164	241,328
Vermont.....	1,290	6,386	6,270	124,231
Virginia.....	6,631	33,205	32,072	637,579
Washington.....	8,765	56,371	54,919	1,089,397
West Virginia.....	5,490	47,843	45,898	912,321
Wisconsin.....	7,094	31,971	30,513	601,595
Wyoming.....	863	3,425	3,035	60,161

¹ Represents activities under provisions of title V of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944; excludes data for self-employed veterans.

Source: Data reported to the Readjustment Allowance Service, Veterans Administration, by unemployment insurance agencies in 48 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawaii, and by the Veterans Administration for Puerto Rico.

Veterans' Unemployment Allowances

According to Bureau of the Census estimates, the number of male World War II veterans in the civilian labor force almost doubled between January 1946 and January 1948. Initial claims filed by veterans for unemployment allowances during January 1948, on the other hand, were less than half the number filed 2 years earlier. In comparison with claims

filed in December 1947, the number was 9.8 percent more. The increases reported by 35 States reflected in part the lay-offs in establishments that had taken on additional help for the holiday season. Fuel shortages and food-processing lay-offs were factors contributing to the large increases in several States, including Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Ohio, and Virginia, each of which reported a rise of more than 40 percent.

Continued claims rose for the second month, though not as sharply as in December. All but eight States shared in the 14-percent increase, bringing the total number of claims to 2.6 million—the highest since September. Only Puerto Rico had a decline of more than 10 percent.

January payments of \$48.9 million, compensating for 2.5 million weeks of unemployment, were \$57.7 million less than in January 1947. Both payments and weeks compensated were one-fifth higher than in the preceding month.

reporting fewer placements the declines varied widely—ranging from 45.9 percent to 0.1 percent. Nine States—most of them on the eastern seaboard—made more placements, but the rise was more than 10 percent in only 4 States.

For the third successive month, more job applications were received from veterans than in the preceding month. In contrast, veterans' placements dropped 10.5 percent from the December figure and reached the lowest point since September 1945. Thirty-seven States shared in the decline, with 17 reporting decreases of more than 20 percent. Though substantial increases in placements of veterans were reported in Delaware, the District of Columbia, and Massachusetts, most of the other 9 States that made more placements in January reported only a slight rise.

Placements of women during the month represented a larger proportion of total nonfarm placements than at any other time in the past 5 years. The number for the country as a whole was 2.9 percent more than in December, and 8.1 percent higher than in January 1947. Twenty-nine States showed increases in placements, and in 13 States they amounted to more than 10 percent. Offsetting declines were reported in 20 States, ranging from 45.5 percent to 0.2 percent.

Table 13.—Nonfarm placements by State, January 1948

U. S. Employment Service region and State	Total	Women	Veterans ¹
Total	374,123	144,672	118,857
Region I:			
Connecticut.....	6,212	2,438	1,853
Maine.....	2,863	833	821
Massachusetts.....	12,121	3,635	5,511
New Hampshire.....	1,616	527	584
Rhode Island.....	2,462	1,372	497
Vermont.....	652	208	247
Region II:			
New York.....	55,287	33,301	11,100
Region III:			
Delaware.....	620	325	189
New Jersey.....	9,457	4,700	2,275
Pennsylvania.....	16,033	7,226	8,600
Region IV:			
District of Columbia.....	3,464	1,073	1,447
Maryland.....	3,487	1,231	1,141
North Carolina.....	7,694	2,589	2,658
Virginia.....	5,389	2,367	1,500
West Virginia.....	2,860	1,148	942
Region V:			
Kentucky.....	2,131	713	795
Michigan.....	9,323	1,867	3,776
Ohio.....	19,907	6,725	6,006
Region VI:			
Illinois.....	12,667	3,986	4,517
Indiana.....	6,880	2,619	2,164
Wisconsin.....	8,525	2,884	3,177
Region VII:			
Alabama.....	10,722	3,505	2,859
Florida.....	14,422	5,701	4,742
Georgia.....	8,916	3,336	2,342
Mississippi.....	8,149	2,099	1,415
South Carolina.....	6,960	1,743	2,379
Tennessee.....	7,823	3,519	2,302
Region VIII:			
Iowa.....	5,192	1,386	2,246
Minnesota.....	6,036	1,703	2,368
Nebraska.....	3,083	621	1,257
North Dakota.....	839	271	254
South Dakota.....	963	232	441
Region IX:			
Arkansas.....	5,605	2,304	1,730
Kansas.....	4,293	1,454	1,613
Missouri.....	6,401	2,281	2,274
Oklahoma.....	6,861	2,422	2,409
Region X:			
Louisiana.....	3,915	1,403	1,214
New Mexico.....	3,277	598	1,463
Texas.....	31,620	10,713	10,198
Region XI:			
Colorado.....	3,132	682	1,435
Idaho.....	1,645	477	743
Montana.....	1,131	271	474
Utah.....	1,447	442	634
Wyoming.....	530	128	215
Region XII:			
Arizona.....	3,461	1,019	1,295
California.....	30,671	11,727	10,325
Nevada.....	1,216	510	317
Oregon.....	3,967	1,028	1,874
Washington.....	4,136	1,230	1,469

¹ Represents placements of veterans of all wars.

Source: Department of Labor, U. S. Employment Service.

Nonfarm Placements

The continuing decline in nonfarm placements brought the January total to 374,123—5.8 percent fewer than in December and the lowest number since February 1947. In the 40 States

Old-Age and Survivors Insurance

Monthly Benefits for Which Payment Was Withheld, as of December 31, 1947

At the end of 1947, more than 281,000 beneficiaries had their benefits withheld (table 1), 55,000 more than a year earlier. In relation to the total number in force, however, the benefits withheld represented about the same proportion—12.4 percent—as at the end of the preceding year. For each type of benefit, the proportion withheld at the end of 1947 varied less than one percentage point from that at the end of 1946.

The increase in the proportion of primary benefits withheld was due to the large number of awards to persons still working in covered jobs. The

increase in such awards was the result of the discontinuance of the inactive-freeze procedure (discussed in the preceding issue of the BULLETIN). The number of primary beneficiaries who were working in covered employment when they became entitled to benefits and who kept on in such jobs rose from 18,700 at the end of 1946 to 37,300 at the end of 1947. This rise contributed to the increase in the number of wife's and child's benefits withheld because of the primary beneficiary's employment.

As in the past, for each type of benefit except wife's benefits, employment of the beneficiary accounted for a majority of the benefits withheld. For wife's benefits the employment of

the husband was the reason for withholding in 95 percent of the cases.

Monthly Benefits in Current-Payment Status, January 1948

During January the number of monthly benefits in current-payment

status exceeded 2 million for the first time (table 2). The amount of these benefits totaled \$38.9 million.

More than 49,000 monthly benefits were awarded in January, 6 percent more than in December. Each of the

different types of benefits shared in this increase.

Certifications during January totaled \$41.7 million for monthly benefits and \$2.4 million for lump-sum death payments.

Table 1.—Number and amount of monthly benefits withheld, by reason for withholding payment and type of benefit, December 31, 1947

[Corrected to Feb. 11, 1948]

Reason for withholding payment ¹	Total		Primary		Wife's		Child's		Widow's		Widow's current		Parent's	
	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount
Total.....	281,304	\$6,184,510	158,633	\$4,100,068	40,176	\$550,861	31,056	\$392,157	2,796	\$54,372	48,534	\$995,663	109	\$1,389
Employment of beneficiary.....	229,342	5,448,505	155,719	4,128,328	1,852	22,561	22,769	291,545	2,456	47,648	46,479	957,616	67	807
Employment of primary beneficiary on whose wages benefit is based.....	42,323	579,130			37,961	523,918	4,342	55,212						
Failure to have care of an entitled child.....	1,172	21,804									1,172	21,804		
Previous payment of lump-sum attainment claim.....	170	5,048	85	3,122	31	586	2	43	48	1,194	1	32	3	41
Payee not determined.....	2,251	29,127	229	5,430	39	499	1,876	21,203	43	854	60	1,096	4	55
All other.....	6,046	100,896	2,600	53,158	273	3,307	2,067	24,154	249	4,676	822	15,115	25	486

¹ As provided under sections 203 and 907 of the amended act, except for the reason "payee not determined," in which case benefit payments are accrued pending determination of guardian or other appropriate payee. When 2 or

more reasons for withholding are reported simultaneously, the case is classified under the first listed reason. In all other instances in which 2 or more reasons apply, the first reported reason is the reason recorded.

Table 2.—Monthly benefits in current-payment status¹ at the end of the month, by type of benefit and month, January 1947–January 1948, and monthly benefit actions, by type of benefit, January 1948

[Amounts in thousands; data corrected to Feb. 19, 1948]

Item	Total		Primary		Wife's		Child's		Widow's		Widow's current		Parent's	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Monthly benefits in current-payment status at end of month:														
1947														
January.....	1,672,301	\$31,694.8	717,570	\$17,625.3	220,757	\$2,868.3	467,532	\$5,882.2	130,017	\$2,629.1	128,959	\$2,591.6	7,466	\$98.3
February.....	1,708,848	32,467.2	737,315	18,134.1	227,003	2,953.3	473,908	5,971.4	133,043	2,692.5	129,908	2,614.5	7,671	101.2
March.....	1,738,841	33,099.1	753,091	18,540.2	231,587	3,015.5	479,946	6,057.4	135,634	2,746.6	130,668	2,634.6	7,915	104.7
April.....	1,771,600	33,769.7	767,780	18,922.3	236,341	3,080.2	487,755	6,165.8	139,357	2,823.6	132,079	2,667.9	8,288	116.0
May.....	1,805,219	34,480.2	784,083	19,353.9	241,224	3,148.4	494,959	6,266.7	142,857	2,896.2	133,443	2,700.0	8,633	115.0
June.....	1,832,285	35,071.5	797,927	19,722.2	245,364	3,206.0	499,246	6,328.0	146,124	2,965.6	134,673	2,730.4	8,951	119.2
July.....	1,855,330	35,598.8	811,586	20,087.6	249,540	3,265.1	500,495	6,345.0	149,173	3,030.5	135,350	2,747.7	9,180	122.6
August.....	1,876,957	36,094.9	824,265	20,428.5	253,214	3,318.3	502,708	6,378.5	151,770	3,085.8	135,636	2,758.6	9,376	125.2
September.....	1,903,351	36,555.7	836,861	20,765.9	257,944	3,377.3	509,005	6,469.3	154,865	3,150.9	135,715	2,764.4	9,561	127.9
October.....	1,930,719	37,245.9	849,941	21,120.9	261,523	3,437.6	515,933	6,571.9	158,410	3,226.3	135,272	2,753.7	9,740	130.5
November.....	1,952,441	37,711.8	860,827	21,410.8	265,034	3,487.5	520,478	6,638.8	161,145	3,285.1	135,070	2,756.9	9,887	132.8
December.....	1,975,245	38,276.8	874,724	21,778.9	269,174	3,545.2	524,783	6,702.5	164,309	3,351.8	135,229	2,763.7	10,026	134.7
1948														
January.....	2,008,009	38,933.2	891,182	22,215.4	273,913	3,612.3	529,660	6,773.8	167,578	3,420.8	135,480	2,773.5	10,196	137.3
Monthly benefit actions, January 1948:														
In force ² beginning of month.....	2,259,549	44,461.3	1,033,357	25,968.9	309,350	4,096.1	555,839	7,094.6	167,105	3,406.2	183,763	3,759.3	10,135	136.1
Benefits awarded in month.....	49,358	1,052.3	23,429	633.8	8,276	116.3	9,805	135.2	4,024	84.5	3,563	73.7	261	3.8
Entitlements terminated ³	19,364	363.6	7,006	174.3	3,571	46.4	5,026	66.5	751	15.0	2,921	60.1	80	1.2
Net adjustments ⁴	246	16.8	213	12.7	45	1.5	—2	2.4	14	.1	—26	(⁵)	2	(⁵)
In force end of month.....	2,289,789	45,166.8	1,049,993	26,441.1	314,100	4,167.5	560,616	7,165.7	170,392	3,475.8	184,379	3,777.9	10,709	138.7

¹ Benefit in current-payment status is subject to no deduction or only to deduction of fixed amount which is less than current month's benefit.

² Represents total benefits awarded (including benefits in current, deferred, and conditional-payment status) after adjustment for subsequent changes in number and amount of benefits (see footnote 4) and terminations (see footnote 3), cumulative from January 1940.

³ Benefit is terminated when a beneficiary dies or loses entitlement to a benefit for some other reason.

⁴ Adjustments result from operation of maximum and minimum provisions and from recomputations and administrative actions.

⁵ Less than \$50.

Public Assistance

Trends in General Assistance in 19 Large Cities

An earlier article¹ discussed the reasons for the rapid decline in general assistance rolls from 1939 to 1945 in 19 of the largest cities² of the country, which comprise roughly one-fifth of the civilian population and more than one-third of the general assistance case load. Although the trend was reversed after VJ-day and

has continued upward almost continuously, the number of families needing general assistance is still much smaller than in the immediate prewar period. The effects on the program of loss of income available during the war period, drastic increases in living costs, and other factors are discussed in the following analysis.

Case Loads

During the war, general assistance case loads contracted rapidly in the large cities, just as they did elsewhere in the country. At the beginning of the war (September 1939) some 650,000 families and single persons were being aided by general assistance agencies in the 19 large cities. By December 1941 the case load had already fallen below 320,000—a drop of more than 50 percent—and by August 1945 (VJ-day) the case load had declined an additional 37 percent. At the end of the war, therefore, the

Cases receiving general assistance in 19 large cities, selected months, September 1939–December 1947

Month and year	Cases	Month and year	Cases
September 1939	652,651	December 1943	101,977
December 1939	503,727	June 1944	86,258
June 1940	536,679	December 1944	80,426
December 1940	484,673	June 1945	76,460
June 1941	378,683	December 1945	81,755
December 1941	318,823	June 1946	94,340
June 1942	259,676	December 1946	108,013
December 1942	187,211	June 1947	126,051
June 1943	139,361	December 1947	131,222

¹ See the *Bulletin*, July 1945, pp. 31–32.

² Information for individual cities is published monthly in the release, *General Assistance Operations of Public Agencies in Selected Large Cities*, issued by the Bureau of Public Assistance. The participating cities are Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, the District of Columbia, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Newark, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Rochester, St. Louis, San Francisco.

large cities were carrying only one-eighth or one-ninth the load at the beginning. This reduction occurred largely because jobs were available, not only for the unemployed on the general assistance rolls but also for many persons usually regarded as unemployable.

Inevitably, after the war emergency was over and veterans returned to civilian pursuits, submarginal workers could not hold their jobs even though general employment conditions were good. Moreover, the rising cost of living had its effect in increas-

Table 1.—Public assistance in the United States, by month, January 1947–January 1948¹

Year and month	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind	General assistance	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind	General assistance
			Families	Children					Families	Children		
1947												
Number of recipients							Percentage change from previous month					
January		2,212,945	354,378	905,855	76,986	336,000		+0.8	+2.4	+2.3	+0.4	+6.6
February		2,227,868	363,649	929,705	77,272	345,000		+7	+2.6	+2.6	+4	+2.7
March		2,243,392	374,387	956,732	77,677	344,000		+7	+3.0	+2.9	+5	-1
April		2,255,525	384,053	979,630	77,954	339,000		+5	+2.6	+2.4	+5	-1.6
May		2,259,677	391,312	996,959	78,648	338,000		+2	+1.9	+1.8	+9	-3
June		2,271,007	396,148	1,009,475	79,033	335,000		+5	+1.2	+1.3	+5	-7
July		2,279,507	399,688	1,017,730	79,341	334,000		+4	+9	+8	+4	-4
August		2,289,260	404,014	1,027,974	79,719	333,000		+4	+1.1	+1.0	+5	-3
September		2,297,993	407,610	1,037,210	80,045	332,000		+4	+9	+9	+4	-5
October		2,314,788	412,448	1,047,863	80,484	335,000		+7	+1.2	+1.0	+5	+1.1
November		2,323,989	410,912	1,046,146	80,822	340,000		+4	-4	-2	+4	+1.3
December		2,332,006	416,190	1,059,944	81,149	356,000		+3	+1.3	+1.3	+4	+4.7
1948												
January		2,338,645	423,096	1,078,775	81,506	378,000		+3	+1.7	+1.8	+4	+6.3
Amount of assistance							Percentage change from previous month					
1947												
January	\$116,677,504	\$78,314,543	\$22,085,013	\$2,829,948	\$13,448,000	+2.1	+1.0	+2.5	+0.6	+8.2		
February	118,228,257	78,962,347	22,786,969	2,851,941	13,627,000	+1.3	+8	+3.2	+8	+1.3		
March	121,029,494	80,732,176	23,712,901	2,920,357	13,664,000	+2.4	+2.5	+4.1	+2.4	+3		
April	121,883,760	81,165,676	24,118,180	2,943,904	13,656,000	+7	+5	+1.7	+8	-1		
May	122,023,637	81,159,125	24,285,503	2,971,009	13,598,000		(9)	+7	+9	-4		
June	122,518,213	81,903,194	24,465,905	2,996,114	13,151,000	+4	+9	+7	+9	-3.3		
July	123,416,954	82,045,300	24,865,393	3,034,261	13,472,000	+7	+2	+1.6	+1.2	+2.4		
August	124,973,835	83,317,307	25,221,353	3,055,175	13,380,000	+1.3	+1.6	+1.4	+7	-7		
September	125,906,660	83,877,538	25,472,965	3,075,157	13,481,000	+7	+7	+1.0	+7	+8		
October	128,418,513	85,201,373	25,961,309	3,167,831	14,088,000	+2.0	+1.6	+1.9	+3.0	+4.5		
November	128,722,531	85,770,698	25,736,955	3,187,878	14,027,000	+2	+7	-9	+6	-4		
December	131,918,102	87,270,336	26,224,905	3,211,861	15,211,000	+2.5	+1.7	+1.9	+8	+8.4		
1948												
January	134,020,595	87,850,146	26,927,594	3,241,855	15,995,000	+1.6	+7	+2.7	+9	+5.2		

¹ Data subject to revision. Excludes programs administered without Federal participation in States administering such programs concurrently with programs under the Social Security Act.

² Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

ing need among persons with low and relatively fixed incomes. In September 1945 the trend in recipients of general assistance in the large cities turned upward and continued generally upward during 1946 and 1947.

Because case loads were so low at the end of the war, the total increase of 71 percent from August 1945 to December 1947 may give an exaggerated impression of the postwar rise. Actually, this increase has put back on the general assistance rolls less than one-tenth the number of families and persons represented by the net decrease that occurred between September 1939 and August 1945; and case loads in September 1939 were, of course, considerably below depression levels.

Case Size

The total drop from 1939 to 1945 in persons receiving general assistance was larger than is shown by the case data, since the average number of persons per case also declined during the period. Family cases were more likely to include an employable person, and therefore, in a time of rising employment, such cases left the assist-

ance rolls at a faster rate than did cases representing only one person. In 1939 there were 150 family cases for every 100 one-person cases; in 1945 the ratio was 50 to 100.

Some relatively large increases in case load occurred within the first 7 months after the end of the war, and, as might be expected, families were heavily represented among the new accessions. Since then, however, the relative proportions of families and one-person cases receiving assistance have remained roughly the same. In December 1947 there were still only 60 family cases for every 100 one-person cases on the large city rolls.

Average Payments

On the average, cases receiving general assistance in the 19 large cities got about \$25 more per month in December 1947 than they did in January 1939. The average payment showed no significant upward movement, however, until March 1943. In February 1943 the average payment was \$32.69. In March the average jumped more than \$5, mainly as a result of revised food allowances in at least 8 of the large-city agencies, and

the average continued generally upward thereafter. In December 1947 it was \$57.45. Since the average size of the general assistance case declined during the war, and increased only slightly in the postwar period, the proportionate increase in payments would be even larger if computed in terms of persons rather than cases.

Unfortunately, it cannot be determined definitely whether this considerable increase in the average dollar amount of assistance enabled the average recipient to buy as much in goods and services in 1947 as in 1939. A large part of the increase obviously does not represent greater purchasing power, because of the great rise in the cost of living. From August 15, 1939, to December 15, 1947, the cost of living for large-city families of moderate income rose 69 percent; for food, which comprises a larger proportion of the assistance than of the ordinary budget, the increase amounted to 121 percent.

Although the attempt to counteract the rise in living costs was undoubtedly the prime factor in increasing assistance payments, changes in amounts of other income available to recipients

Table 2.—Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, January 1948¹

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—				State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	December 1947 in—		January 1947 in—				Total amount	Average	December 1947 in—		January 1947 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount					Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total.....	2,338,645	\$87,856,146	\$37.57	+0.3	+0.7	+5.7	+12.2	Mo.....	115,766	\$3,776,701	\$32.62	(*)	+0.5	+5.1	-0.4
Ala.....	61,961	1,177,802	19.01	+7	+1.4	+36.8	+42.5	Mont.....	10,847	427,477	39.41	+0.3	+6	+1.9	+8.5
Alaska.....	1,363	58,978	43.27	-6	(*)	-1.7	-1.8	Nebr.....	24,227	956,064	39.46	-2	+1	-3.2	+2.4
Ariz.....	10,687	510,570	47.77	-6	-7	+4.1	+9	Nev.....	2,113	102,240	48.39	(*)	+1	+8.4	+13.3
Ark.....	45,207	822,680	18.20	+9	+9	+34.5	+25.7	N. H.....	6,829	266,991	39.10	-2	+5	+2.1	+15.9
Calif.....	182,177	10,395,120	57.06	+6	+5	+9.1	+18.3	N. J.....	23,322	979,131	41.98	-6	-6	+1.5	+7.1
Colo.....	44,086	3,782,044	84.62	+10	+8	+6.0	+116.5	N. Mex.....	8,539	303,868	35.59	+1.0	+1.7	+15.3	+12.9
Conn.....	15,331	737,269	48.09	+1.2	+1	+2.9	+16.5	N. Y.....	110,513	5,520,829	49.96	+8	+1.6	+4.2	+9.7
Del.....	1,281	31,876	24.88	-9	+6	+9.0	+32.9	N. C.....	42,289	760,785	17.99	+6	+4	+17.4	+28.9
D. C.....	2,266	89,865	39.66	+3	+5	-1.0	-9	N. Dak.....	8,822	341,222	38.68	-2	-3.2	-9	+5
Fla.....	56,185	2,125,131	37.82	+5	+1.0	+13.1	+19.0	Ohio.....	122,808	4,965,015	40.59	-2	+3	+2.5	+7.8
Ga.....	70,786	1,395,412	17.49	+3.1	+6.7	+6.2	+13.7	Okl.....	96,278	4,084,619	42.43	-1	-2	+4.9	+5.5
Hawaii.....	1,894	62,640	33.08	+2	-3.2	+20.5	+41.1	Oreg.....	22,083	952,484	43.13	+2	+7	+1.1	-1.9
Idaho.....	10,510	437,051	41.58	+3	+1	+1.9	+1.6	Pa.....	89,294	3,066,743	34.34	-6	+3	-3	+1.1
Ill.....	126,306	5,021,405	39.76	-1	-1	-1	+1.6	R. I.....	8,559	369,679	41.73	-1	+2	+10.4	+24.9
Ind.....	50,653	1,599,792	31.58	-1	+3	-9.9	-1	S. C.....	32,547	643,716	19.78	+1.0	+1.1	+22.3	+17.9
Iowa.....	48,651	2,031,514	41.76	+1	+1.0	+5	+17.1	S. Dak.....	12,171	387,564	31.84	-4	-2	-4.9	-6.7
Kans.....	35,299	1,392,980	39.46	+2	+5	+7.4	+23.4	Tenn.....	50,303	1,024,761	20.37	+3	+1	+15.8	+23.7
Ky.....	51,255	890,084	17.37	+1	+2	+13.7	+13.7	Texas.....	199,728	6,023,435	30.16	+2	+3	+5.5	+16.7
La.....	53,841	1,179,291	21.90	+9	+1.5	+19.2	+9.7	Utah.....	11,584	541,238	46.72	+3	+5.6	-10.2	-8.0
Maine.....	14,240	445,180	31.26	-2.6	-6.0	-7.9	-14.8	Vt.....	6,029	199,896	33.07	+3.5	+4.0	+10.0	+22.3
Md.....	11,877	382,714	32.22	-2	-3	+5	-2	Va.....	16,448	299,402	18.20	-1	+2	+6.0	+15.5
Mass.....	87,837	4,827,700	54.96	+2	-9	+5.2	+14.7	Wash.....	63,713	3,586,574	56.29	+1	+4.8	-4.4	-3.4
Mich.....	91,152	3,484,486	38.23	-1	+2	-7	+6.0	W. Va.....	21,990	446,424	20.30	+1	+1	+10.2	+14.3
Minn.....	54,447	2,318,824	42.59	+1	+9	+7	+20.4	Wis.....	47,741	1,772,810	37.13	+4	+1.0	+1.7	+8.4
Miss.....	41,011	649,198	15.83	-8	-1.1	+9.1	+1.6	Wyo.....	3,889	187,396	48.19	+8	+6	+5.1	+4.2

¹ For definitions of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1946, pp. 24-26. All data subject to revision.

(*) Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

† Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

may also have influenced the assistance received. It is known, for example, that some large cities, such as Baltimore, Chicago, and Minneapolis, have drastically reduced or eliminated the use of general assistance to sup-

Table 3.—General assistance: Cases and payments to cases, by State, January 1948¹

State	Number of cases	Payments to cases		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	December 1947 in—		January 1947 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	378,000	\$15,995,000	\$42.33	+6.3	+5.2	+12.6	+18.9
Ala.	5,762	89,105	15.46	+4	+1	+25.5	+22.5
Alaska	134	4,373	32.63	+13.6	+6.9	-12.4	-11.3
Ariz.	2,000	50,806	25.93	-6.0	-6.0	-6.1	-6.5
Ark.	2,647	32,456	12.26	-3	-4	-1.6	-7
Calif.	28,005	1,218,453	43.51	+9.1	+3.0	+26.0	+23.8
Colo.	4,375	182,783	41.78	+6.5	+8.0	+9.7	+24.1
Conn.	3,943	173,994	44.13	+10.0	+10.3	+21.5	+33.4
Del.	892	35,271	39.54	+14.2	+18.4	+38.3	+45.5
D. C.	1,156	51,216	44.30	+2.4	+3.3	+3.9	-2.9
Fla.	4,100	67,600					
Ga.	3,241	50,004	15.43	-9	-9	+11.8	+19.1
Hawaii	954	43,085	45.16	+3.7	-1	+20.6	+27.2
Idaho	524	16,041	30.61	+2.3	+5.8	+2.7	+13.6
Ill.	26,744	1,251,155	46.78	+6.0	-6	+17.2	+17.1
Ind. ³	11,433	313,999	27.46	+15.6	+10.8	+6.1	+6.8
Iowa	4,167	126,684	30.40	+7.4	+10.1	-8.7	+2.6
Kans.	4,948	210,902	42.62	+3.8	+4.0	+9.7	+16.4
Ky.	2,000	53,000					
La.	9,296	206,930	22.26	+2	+1	+14.3	+21.0
Maine	2,982	123,537	41.43	+13.3	+7.5	+23.3	+33.3
Md.	4,195	162,771	38.80	+2.3	+1.1	-46.8	-46.2
Mass.	17,064	743,454	43.72	+5.1	-1.6	+14.0	+24.4
Mich.	26,485	1,222,113	46.14	+9.2	-5.1	+21.5	+27.8
Minn.	6,829	292,392	42.82	+7.4	+6.4	+8.8	+21.6
Miss.	521	5,098	9.79	-1.3	-2.7	+24.9	+27.0
Mo.	12,298	346,353	28.16	+3.7	+7.2	-6	-5.4
Mont.	1,439	39,082	27.16	+10.1	+6	+18.4	+16.5
Nebr.	1,867	57,554	30.87	+9.6	+8.9	+1.6	+18.8
Nev.	323	8,643	26.76	+10.2	+29.9	+154.3	+123.8
N. H.	1,327	52,376	39.47	+12.2	+17.0	+12.6	+21.7
N. J.	7,544	387,080	51.31	+16.3	+12.6	+32.7	+41.7
N. Mex.	1,950	41,394	21.23	+4.3	+5.3	+16.8	+9.2
N. Y.	64,682	4,240,498	65.56	+3.5	+3.7	+34.7	+35.0
N. C.	3,465	47,912	13.87	+8.3	+8.1	+14.4	+15.5
N. Dak.	1,035	31,147	30.09	+24.4	+22.7	+33.7	+26.3
Ohio	22,594	1,018,396	45.07	+7.0	+8.3	+24.3	+39.2
Okla.	10,900	68,072			-1.1		+7.9
Oreg.	7,320	330,630	45.17	+14.5	+11.5	-2.7	-11.4
Pa.	22,596	1,319,644	40.48	+4.8	+14.1	+1.4	+8.3
R. I.	2,986	133,490	44.82	+12.3	+7.1	+15.1	+20.7
S. C.	4,147	65,928	15.90	+1.0	+1.1	-0	+30.4
S. Dak.	825	23,595	28.60	+17.5	+24.0	-9.4	+9.8
Tenn.	1,853	18,175	9.81	+8.3	+10.5	+17.0	+14.2
Tex.	4,300	78,000					
Utah	1,857	98,740	53.17	+4.4	+12.4	+3.6	+1.3
Vt.	600	15,300					
Va.	3,883	80,568	20.75	+4.5	+5.2	+16.6	+26.5
Wash.	11,351	643,657	56.81	+21.4	+36.2	-15.5	-10.7
W. Va.	3,650	52,353	14.34	-2.1	-3.3	-24.8	-23.9
Wis.	5,271	227,821	43.22	+6.6	+9.6	+6.1	+9.0
Wyo.	475	20,196	42.52	+6.7	+10.6	+1.9	+2.1

¹ For definitions of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1948, pp. 24-26. All data subject to revision.

² Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because total excludes payments for, and an estimated number of cases receiving, medical care, hospitalization, and burial only in Indiana and New Jersey.

³ State program only; excludes program administered by local officials.

⁴ About 5 percent of this figure is estimated.

⁵ Estimated.

⁶ Excludes assistance in kind and cases receiving assistance in kind only and, for a few counties, cash payments and cases receiving cash payments. Amount of payments shown represents about 60 percent of total.

⁷ Includes unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only, and total payments for these services.

⁸ Excludes a few cases and small amount of local funds not administered by State agency.

⁹ Includes cases receiving medical care only.

¹⁰ Excludes estimated duplication between programs; 2,329 cases were aided by county commissioners and 4,146 cases under program administered by State Board of Public Welfare. Average per case and percentage change in number of cases not computed.

Table 4.—Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, January 1948¹

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	December 1947 in—		January 1947 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total	61,506	\$3,241,855	\$52.77	+0.4	+0.9	+5.9	+14.6
Total, 47 States ²	64,152	2,577,118	40.17	+6	+1.2	+6.6	+17.6
Ala.	1,071	22,157	20.69	+2	+6	+15.3	+19.5
Ariz.	646	36,555	56.59	-8	-8	+8.4	+5.0
Ark.	1,564	33,096	21.16	+1.0	+6	+15.5	+10.7
Calif.	6,919	501,184	72.44	+8	+5	+11.3	+39.0
Colo.	386	19,287	49.97	+3	+1.9	-8.3	+23.2
Conn.	144	6,361	44.17	+4.3	+11.3	+4.3	+21.3
Del.	125	3,688	29.50	+8	-8	(³)	(³)
D. C.	218	9,438	43.29	+5	+1.4	+7.4	+8.4
Fla.	2,769	108,094	39.04	+4	-5	+9.2	+14.9
Ga.	2,258	47,387	20.99	+1.9	+5.2	+3.4	+10.9
Hawaii	78	2,881	36.94	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Idaho	205	9,451	46.10	+5	+2	-1.0	-1.3
Ill.	4,716	195,998	41.56	-3	-3	-3.3	+5.7
Ind.	1,922	64,798	33.71	+4	+7	+1	+7.7
Iowa	1,201	54,661	45.51	-4	+2	-3.1	+6.4
Kans.	896	37,747	42.13	+1.2	+1	-19.9	-12.9
Ky.	1,857	34,246	18.44	+4	+5	+16.3	+17.7
La.	1,882	42,837	22.78	+4	+1.0	+9.6	+1.5
Maine	699	23,168	33.14	-7	-1.4	-8.5	-11.1
Md.	465	16,426	35.32	0	+1.1	-6	-2.6
Mass.	1,240	65,597	52.90	0	+4	+8.9	+15.5
Mich.	1,465	60,014	40.97	-1	-4	+6.5	+8.7
Minn.	1,028	51,717	50.31	+7	+2.1	+8.2	+27.2
Miss.	2,114	80,964	38.31	+1.0	+1.0	+11.7	+14.2
Mo.	2,300	84,000	36.50				
Mont.	422	17,360	41.14	+5	+1.2	+14.7	+19.2
Nebr.	503	22,661	45.05	+1.4	+4.4	+10.5	+30.6
Nev.	87	1,148		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
N. H.	294	12,127	41.25	+7	-8	+1.0	+16.0
N. J.	628	27,565	43.89	+6	+8	+9.4	+16.4
N. Mex.	405	15,908	39.28	+1.0	+2.3	+48.4	+47.7
N. Y.	3,429	188,887	55.09	+1.2	+1.8	+5.7	+12.0
N. C.	3,050	85,841	28.14	+1.7	+7.5	+11.7	+30.9
N. Dak.	122	4,852	39.77	0	+7	-2.4	+4.6
Ohio	3,345	129,918	38.84	+7	+3.0	+5.3	+19.2
Okla.	2,578	110,304	42.79	+3	+1	+15.0	+14.9
Oreg.	380	19,020	50.05	-5	-2	-3	-5.5
Pa.	14,587	879,694	59.90	(⁶)	-2	+4.5	+5.0
R. I.	139	6,141	44.18	-7	-5	+12.1	+25.4
S. C.	1,290	28,955	22.45	+9	+1.1	+15.2	+10.3
S. Dak.	211	6,188	29.33	+1.4	+1.5	-1.9	-2.6
Tenn.	1,854	56,463	30.45	+1.1	+9	+12.5	+50.4
Tex.	5,485	184,417	33.62	+3	+4	+6.6	+22.4
Utah	139	7,710	55.47	-7	+16.2	-2.1	+3.5
Vt.	181	6,849	37.84	+1.7	+2.7	+5.8	+19.9
Va.	1,182	27,856	23.57	+5	+1.0	+9.0	+21.2
Wash.	654	44,218	67.61	+9	+9.4	+8	+8.9
W. Va.	889	20,634	23.21	+7	+7	+2.8	+8.6
Wis.	1,290	50,305	39.00	+6	+1.7	-1.5	+9.4
Wyo.	114	5,187	45.10	0	-1.7	0	-9.2

¹ For definitions of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1948, pp. 24-26. Figures in italics represent programs administered without Federal participation. Data exclude program administered without Federal participation in Connecticut, which administers such program concurrently with program under the Social Security Act. Alaska does not administer aid to the blind. All data subject to revision.

² Under plans approved by the Social Security Administration.

³ Average payment not calculated on base of less than 50 recipients; percentage change, on less than 100 recipients.

⁴ Excludes cost of medical care, for which payments are made to recipients quarterly.

⁵ Estimated.

⁶ Represents statutory monthly pension of \$30 per recipient; excludes payment for other than a month.

⁷ Increase of less than 0.05 percent

plement other types of assistance. Inasmuch as such supplementation usually involves small payments, its elimination raised the average payment for the cases left on the rolls. Furthermore, although data are not available to check the assumption, it seems plausible to suppose that, with the drastic reduction of employable persons in assistance families, the

average amount of income from earnings per recipient may also have declined.

Requests and Pending Applications

In December 1947, almost 23,700 requests for general assistance were received in the large cities, a new high in the generally upward trend that began after April 1944, when requests for

assistance numbered only 5,700. If we go back only to 1942, however, we find that the 23,300 requests received in July 1942, a summer month when need is ordinarily not acute, were only slightly below the December 1947 peak, reached during the season when need is usually greatest. By the end of 1947, therefore, despite the sizable increase in the number of persons requesting

Table 5.—Aid to dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, January 1948¹

State	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—					
	Families	Children	Total amount	Average per family	December 1947 in—			January 1947 in—		
					Number of—		Amount	Number of—		Amount
					Families	Children		Families	Children	
Total.....	423,096	1,078,775	\$26,927,594	\$63.64	+1.7	+1.9	+2.7	+19.4	+19.1	+21.9
Total, 50 States ²	423,048	1,078,669	26,926,048	63.65	+1.7	+1.8	+2.7	+19.4	+19.1	+21.9
Alabama.....	9,685	26,620	303,131	31.30	+1.9	+2.3	+2.2	+28.0	+26.1	+25.8
Alaska.....	2,227	552	7,295	32.14	-4	-3	+0.2	+36.0	-20.7	-20.7
Arizona.....	2,335	6,778	113,777	48.35	+5	+1.2	+1.0	+10.5	+9.5	+3.4
Arkansas.....	8,274	21,541	293,124	35.43	+2.2	+2.4	+2.2	+50.7	+46.6	+42.8
California.....	13,672	32,107	1,446,111	105.77	+3.6	+3.2	+3.8	+50.4	+41.9	+70.3
Colorado.....	4,368	11,929	342,999	78.53	+2.0	+1.9	+4.4	+9.4	+9.5	+25.2
Connecticut.....	2,685	6,612	272,017	101.31	+8	+7	+8.6	-1.4	-3.1	+7.8
Delaware.....	325	959	23,744	73.06	+9	+1.9	+1.3	+31.6	+36.6	+5.9
District of Columbia.....	1,208	3,657	91,061	75.38	+8	+9	+2.2	+5.5	+3.0	+8.5
Florida.....	14,692	36,258	652,326	44.40	+4.2	+4.0	+4.0	+96.9	+96.4	+148.1
Georgia.....	7,143	18,198	250,128	35.02	+6.8	+6.9	+8.9	+22.0	+21.0	+23.1
Hawaii.....	1,227	3,705	105,308	85.83	+1.7	+2.2	-7	+57.3	+54.4	+65.6
Idaho.....	1,822	4,679	145,362	79.78	+1.3	+1.1	+1.8	+11.1	+8.3	+12.1
Illinois.....	21,388	54,040	1,778,085	83.13	+8	+1.0	+8	-6.1	-3.5	-5.4
Indiana.....	8,113	19,980	397,755	49.03	+1.5	+1.7	+2.6	+13.0	+14.0	+41.9
Iowa.....	4,646	11,927	321,395	69.18	+3.3	+3.5	+3.8	+19.4	+20.2	+143.9
Kansas.....	4,941	12,490	354,400	71.73	+6	+1.3	+1.2	+16.3	+15.5	+20.1
Kentucky.....	12,371	31,338	425,487	34.23	+2.6	+2.6	+2.5	+67.5	+65.4	+37.3
Louisiana.....	13,441	34,875	531,549	39.55	+1.9	+1.8	+2.1	+29.4	+29.5	+11.9
Maine.....	2,044	5,902	162,035	79.27	+4.1	+4.0	+3.9	+12.0	+12.6	(³)
Maryland.....	5,611	16,330	405,601	72.29	+3.1	+3.4	+2.8	+24.0	+25.6	+83.2
Massachusetts.....	9,817	24,234	1,014,561	103.35	+1.1	+9	-5	+14.6	+14.5	+24.4
Michigan.....	20,847	49,237	1,618,416	77.63	+9	+8	+1.0	+13.8	+12.5	+13.7
Minnesota.....	6,488	16,647	445,428	68.65	+2.0	+2.2	+2.1	+18.7	+18.7	+46.1
Mississippi.....	5,643	15,034	148,964	26.40	+6	+1.2	+8	+24.7	+26.0	+25.0
Missouri.....	20,063	51,951	618,069	30.78	-1.0	-1.2	-1.1	+15.2	+14.0	-4.7
Montana.....	1,735	4,759	125,897	70.14	+2.3	+2.4	+2.4	+15.3	+14.6	+28.9
Nebraska.....	3,173	7,534	233,868	73.71	+8	+9	+5	+8.5	+8.2	+2.6
Nevada.....	18	106	1,546	(⁴)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
New Hampshire.....	1,178	2,970	94,842	80.51	+1.3	+8	+1.7	+15.6	+14.5	+20.7
New Jersey.....	4,468	11,538	361,152	80.83	+1.2	+1.9	+1.5	+16.1	+17.7	+30.2
New Mexico.....	4,144	10,955	226,966	54.77	+1.7	+1.8	+15.9	+29.3	+30.5	+48.6
New York.....	44,044	102,252	4,411,577	100.16	+5.5	+3.8	+3.1	+28.7	+25.0	+25.3
North Carolina.....	8,530	24,268	299,704	35.14	+2.0	+2.4	+2.4	+20.6	+22.4	+27.0
North Dakota.....	1,577	4,290	121,294	76.91	+8	+2	+1.5	-1.3	-1.9	+6.5
Ohio.....	9,673	26,242	674,605	69.74	+9	+1.0	+6.2	+9.6	+8.2	+14.6
Oklahoma.....	22,964	57,038	833,527	36.30	-2.0	-1.7	-1.0	-5.8	-3.2	-24.1
Oregon.....	2,394	6,145	236,825	98.92	+1.9	+2.3	+2.3	+45.0	+44.5	+50.0
Pennsylvania.....	39,388	101,842	2,924,433	74.25	+1.1	+1.6	+4.2	+6.8	+7.0	+10.4
Rhode Island.....	2,650	6,632	208,829	78.80	+4	+1	+1.1	+29.0	+28.3	+39.0
South Carolina.....	6,417	17,797	165,273	25.76	+3.1	+3.1	+3.6	+31.4	+34.1	+25.8
South Dakota.....	1,740	4,336	79,155	45.49	-2	+1	-4	-7.7	-6.5	-8.6
Tennessee.....	14,852	30,909	659,962	44.44	+7	+9	+5	+19.2	+20.1	+50.8
Texas.....	16,452	41,445	630,572	38.33	+2.8	+3.0	+2.9	+39.7	+40.6	+101.9
Utah.....	2,721	7,335	278,387	102.31	+3.7	+4.5	+14.3	+17.2	+16.6	+18.5
Vermont.....	767	2,081	36,364	47.41	+1.6	+1.0	+3.2	+19.5	+19.1	+25.6
Virginia.....	5,002	14,359	204,663	40.92	+2.1	+1.8	+6	+22.8	+21.5	+34.9
Washington.....	7,651	18,646	755,493	98.73	+1.8	+1.6	+3.6	+21.3	+21.1	+11.2
West Virginia.....	10,624	29,252	433,421	40.80	+1.3	+1.6	+1.5	+20.0	+19.7	+25.9
Wisconsin.....	7,343	18,358	629,812	85.77	+1.3	+1.3	+2.4	+9.7	+10.6	+19.5
Wyoming.....	387	1,105	33,339	86.15	-1.8	-8	-1.2	+3	+1.0	+2.9

¹ For definitions of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1948, pp. 24-26. Figures in italics represent program administered without Federal participation. Data exclude programs administered without Federal participation in Florida, Kentucky, and Nebraska, which administer such programs concurrently with programs under the Social Security Act. All data subject to revision.

² Under plans approved by the Social Security Administration.

³ Excludes cost of medical care, for which payments are made to recipients quarterly.

⁴ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁵ Averse payment not calculated on base of less than 50 families; percentage change, on less than 100 families.

assistance, need had not reached even the proportions existing in the early years of the war, when increased employment opportunities were already making substantial reductions in the general assistance rolls.

Although the number of requests for aid changed considerably during the period from July 1942 through December 1947, most large-city agencies accumulated no backlog of pending applications. In practically every month of the 5½ years, applications pending represented less than one-third of requests received during the month. In only one of the large cities did the pending load regularly exceed the monthly volume of requests.

Case Turn-over

Because of the nature of the program, cases receiving general assistance remain on the rolls for a considerably shorter time than do recipients of the special types of public assistance. In the large cities during 1947, one case was closed each month, on the average, for every 12 cases receiving general assistance. At this rate, the average case would receive general assistance for a year. In contrast to this, at the 1947 turn-over rate for the United States, the average aged or blind recipient would receive assistance for approximately 7½ years, and families receiving aid to dependent children would be on the rolls a little more than 3 years.

Two major factors account for the more rapid rate of turn-over for general assistance. In the first place, the categorical programs were specifically intended to provide for certain types of cases having long-time needs for care, leaving general assistance to provide for emergent and short-time needs. In addition, several of the large-city agencies follow the practice of providing through general assistance for the immediate needs of cases applying for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, or aid to dependent children, pending determination of their eligibility for these special types of aid. This practice is responsible for a rather appreciable proportion of the closings—18 percent in 1947—that result from the receipt of another type of aid.

On the other hand, general assistance should not be reckoned exclu-

sively in terms of families or persons requiring assistance for only 1 or 2 months. If the average duration of general assistance is a year, cases receiving emergency aid for a month or two must be counterbalanced by other cases that require aid for periods con-

siderably in excess of a year. The fact is sometimes overlooked, moreover, that general assistance makes provision for disabled persons and others who, though not eligible for categorical assistance, require more or less permanent aid.

Social and Economic Data

Social Security and Other Income Payments

Personal Income

Personal income was at an annual rate of \$210.8 billion in January, about the same as in December but 11 percent above the level a year earlier (table 1). All the major segments of personal income except social insurance and related payments were above the January 1947 amounts. Employees' income was up 9 percent; proprietors' and rental income, 19 percent; personal interest income and

dividends, 13 percent; and payments for public aid and miscellaneous income payments, 14 and 62 percent. Social insurance and related payments dropped 14 percent.

Social Insurance and Related Payments

A 6-percent increase over the December level brought disbursements under the selected social insurance and related programs to \$375.5 million in January (table 2). The gain in the total was supported by increases in practically all segments except self-employment allowances to veterans

Table 1.—Personal income, by specified period, 1940–48

[In billions; seasonally adjusted, at annual rates]

Year and month	Total	Employees' income ¹	Proprietors' and rental income	Personal interest income and dividends	Public aid ²	Social insurance and related payments ³	Miscellaneous income payments ⁴
1940.....	\$78.3	\$47.6	\$16.3	\$9.4	\$2.7	\$1.7	\$0.6
1941.....	95.3	60.0	20.8	9.9	2.4	1.6	.6
1942.....	122.2	80.2	28.1	9.7	1.7	1.8	.7
1943.....	149.4	104.0	32.1	10.0	1.0	1.6	.7
1944.....	164.9	116.0	34.4	10.7	1.0	1.8	1.0
1945.....	171.6	117.6	37.1	11.6	1.0	2.9	1.4
1946.....	177.2	112.5	41.8	13.3	1.2	7.2	1.2
1947.....	196.8	123.4	47.8	14.8	1.5	7.4	1.9
1947							
January.....	189.3	118.7	45.8	14.0	1.4	8.1	1.3
February.....	188.5	118.9	45.9	14.1	1.4	7.9	1.3
March.....	190.6	118.8	46.8	14.2	1.5	7.9	1.4
April.....	189.4	117.8	46.5	14.3	1.5	7.9	1.4
May.....	190.5	119.0	46.5	14.4	1.5	7.6	1.5
June.....	194.1	121.6	47.1	14.6	1.5	7.4	1.9
July.....	194.9	121.4	47.4	14.7	1.5	7.5	2.4
August.....	193.8	122.7	45.5	14.9	1.5	7.2	2.0
September.....	209.9	135.7	48.1	15.6	1.5	7.0	2.0
October.....	203.2	127.0	50.4	15.4	1.6	6.8	2.0
November.....	204.2	129.0	49.9	15.5	1.6	6.5	1.7
December.....	210.4	130.7	54.0	15.6	1.6	6.8	1.7
1948							
January.....	210.8	129.7	54.6	15.8	1.6	7.0	2.1

¹ Civilian and military pay in cash and in kind in the continental United States, pay of Federal civilian and military personnel stationed abroad, other labor income (except compensation for injuries), muster-out pay, and terminal-leave pay. Military pay includes the Government's contribution to allowances for dependents of enlisted personnel. Civilian wages and salaries represent net earnings after employee contributions under social insurance and related programs have been deducted; data exclude work relief earnings.

² Payments to recipients under 3 special public assistance programs and general assistance. Includes payments for care of children in private foster homes; for 1940–43, includes work relief earnings of persons who were employed by WPA, NYA, and CCC, and value of food and cotton stamps; for 1940–42, includes subsistence grants to farmers.

³ Includes payments of old-age and survivors insurance, railroad retirement, Federal, State, and local retirement, veterans' pensions and compensation, workmen's compensation, State and railroad unemployment insurance and sickness compensation, and readjustment and subsistence allowances to veterans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act.

⁴ Includes veterans' bonus (Federal and State), payments under the Government life insurance, national service life insurance, and military and naval insurance programs, the Government's contribution to nonprofit organizations, and business transfer payments.

Source: Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Table 2.—Selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1940-48

[In thousands; data corrected to Mar. 8, 1948]

Year and month	Total	Retirement, disability, and survivor programs										Unemployment insurance programs					
		Monthly retirement and disability benefits ¹				Survivor benefits				Sickness benefits ¹¹		State unem- ploy- ment insur- ance laws ¹²	Service- men's Read- just- ment Act ¹⁴	Rail- road Unem- ploy- ment insur- ance Act ¹⁵	Read- just- ment allow- ances to self- em- ploy veter- ans ¹⁶		
		Social Secu- rity Act ²	Rail- road Retire- ment Act ³	Civil Service Com- mis- sion ⁴	Veter- ans Ad- minis- tration ⁵	Monthly		Lump-sum ⁶		State laws ¹²	Rail- road Unem- ploy- ment insur- ance Act ¹³						
						Social Secu- rity Act ²	Rail- road Retire- ment Act ³	Veter- ans Ad- minis- tration ⁵	Social Secu- rity Act							Other ¹⁰	
Number of beneficiaries																	
1947																	
January	956.6	185.2	108.2	2,332.2	715.7	4.5	871.3	15.8	9.9	17.3	-----	892.6	1,148.6	88.2	167.0	-----	
February	983.0	185.8	107.6	2,346.2	725.8	11.6	873.1	14.0	8.9	21.8	-----	911.3	1,148.9	83.1	172.0	-----	
March	1,003.8	186.3	109.0	2,352.9	735.0	22.1	876.9	16.7	9.7	23.5	-----	975.4	1,073.0	75.6	231.0	-----	
April	1,023.7	188.6	110.5	2,356.1	747.9	28.2	878.8	19.9	10.7	26.5	-----	929.8	903.3	69.1	223.6	-----	
May	1,045.3	191.9	111.6	2,355.6	759.9	32.1	886.8	19.2	9.8	26.9	-----	940.3	752.2	48.3	248.6	-----	
June	1,063.6	194.1	112.6	2,354.3	768.7	37.1	896.8	16.0	11.3	25.9	-----	1,006.7	712.9	39.5	257.1	-----	
July	1,081.5	197.8	114.3	2,351.6	773.8	42.3	907.3	15.6	10.9	25.3	4.5	953.6	751.3	31.1	212.1	-----	
August	1,098.1	201.0	115.9	2,345.7	778.9	47.5	914.7	14.4	9.6	23.0	18.3	914.6	734.6	34.0	186.1	-----	
September	1,115.0	203.4	117.6	2,340.6	788.3	51.9	919.4	15.4	10.1	22.2	24.7	779.4	615.1	37.6	142.3	-----	
October	1,132.5	207.2	119.3	2,337.4	798.2	60.3	925.8	17.5	10.9	22.9	31.2	655.9	427.8	44.3	106.4	-----	
November	1,147.1	209.9	120.6	2,335.5	805.3	69.8	929.9	13.8	9.2	19.8	26.1	593.4	397.1	33.7	68.0	-----	
December	1,165.4	211.6	121.9	2,335.2	812.9	73.6	936.7	14.1	11.2	22.5	31.2	621.4	464.6	46.6	72.9	-----	
1948																	
January	1,186.8	212.9	122.5	2,331.8	821.3	84.4	941.0	15.5	10.3	23.1	34.5	800.0	588.3	54.2	59.9	-----	
Amount of benefits ¹⁰																	
1940	\$1,188,702	\$21,074	\$114,166	\$62,019	\$317,851	\$7,784	\$1,448	\$105,696	\$11,736	\$12,267	-----	\$518,700	-----	\$15,961	-----	-----	
1941	1,085,488	55,141	119,912	64,933	320,561	25,454	1,559	111,799	13,328	13,943	-----	344,321	-----	14,537	-----	-----	
1942	1,130,721	80,305	122,806	68,115	325,265	41,702	1,603	111,193	15,038	14,342	-----	344,084	-----	6,268	-----	-----	
1943	921,463	97,257	125,795	72,961	331,350	57,763	1,704	116,193	17,530	17,255	\$2,857	79,643	-----	917	-----	-----	
1944	1,119,684	119,009	129,707	78,081	456,279	76,942	1,765	144,302	22,146	19,238	5,035	62,385	\$4,113	582	\$102	-----	
1945	2,067,434	157,391	137,140	85,742	697,830	104,231	1,772	254,238	26,135	23,431	4,669	445,866	114,955	2,359	11,675	-----	
1946	5,152,218	230,285	149,188	96,418	1,268,964	130,139	1,817	333,640	27,267	30,610	4,761	1,095,475	1,491,294	39,917	252,424	-----	
1947	4,699,111	299,830	177,053	108,691	1,674,761	153,109	19,283	384,253	29,517	33,115	22,024	111,368	776,164	772,368	39,401	198,174	-----
1947																	
January	434,710	20,712	12,988	8,502	139,853	10,983	147	32,226	2,387	2,975	1,297	74,760	106,683	5,685	15,421	-----	
February	408,094	21,311	13,035	8,794	140,143	11,156	355	31,840	2,119	2,633	1,571	65,910	85,401	4,851	15,975	-----	
March	424,233	21,785	13,079	8,874	142,166	11,314	663	32,031	2,533	2,693	1,872	71,545	89,100	4,954	21,624	-----	
April	415,448	22,238	13,241	8,984	140,601	11,532	840	31,805	2,026	2,967	2,176	71,569	78,868	4,299	23,213	-----	
May	399,569	22,743	13,482	8,956	140,115	11,786	951	31,805	2,940	2,320	2,167	72,295	63,763	3,107	23,489	-----	
June	392,179	23,173	13,632	8,986	134,942	11,808	1,075	32,137	2,437	3,085	2,072	73,559	58,542	2,490	24,241	-----	
July	400,280	23,599	13,891	9,055	136,585	12,000	1,195	31,209	2,402	3,008	2,076	72,534	66,239	1,833	20,339	-----	
August	384,666	23,995	14,100	9,164	137,346	12,100	1,208	32,578	2,215	2,435	1,878	72,534	66,239	1,833	20,339	-----	
September	363,508	24,395	14,251	9,154	132,717	12,261	1,397	31,948	2,394	2,726	1,799	59,258	53,336	2,352	13,406	-----	
October	350,642	24,815	14,488	9,358	141,603	12,431	1,589	32,277	2,731	2,975	1,854	52,774	38,153	2,832	9,967	-----	
November	326,191	25,157	14,653	9,469	143,213	12,555	1,831	31,135	2,132	2,464	1,612	41,971	29,554	2,121	6,309	-----	
December	355,167	25,585	14,788	9,395	145,387	12,692	2,040	33,562	2,202	2,833	1,824	52,202	40,209	2,977	6,631	-----	
1948																	
January	375,511	26,092	14,840	9,479	149,254	12,842	2,170	34,148	2,444	2,463	1,814	59,148	48,933	3,370	5,391	-----	

² Preliminary.¹ Old-age retirement benefits under all acts, disability retirement benefits under the Railroad Retirement and the Civil Service Retirement Acts, and disability payments to veterans.³ Primary and wife's benefits and benefits to children of primary beneficiaries. Partly estimated.⁴ Age and disability annuitants and pensioners in current-payment status at end of month, and amounts certified, minus cancellations, during year.⁵ Retirement and disability benefits include survivor benefits under joint and survivor elections. Payments principally from civil-service retirement and disability fund but also from Canal Zone and Alaska Railroad retirement and disability funds administered by the Civil Service Commission. Monthly retirement payments include accrued annuities to date of death paid to survivors. Refunds to employees leaving the service are not included but are summarized in the February and August issues of the Bulletin.⁶ Veterans' pensions and compensation.⁷ Widows, widow's current, parent's, and child's benefits. Partly estimated.⁸ Annuities to widows under joint and survivor elections, 12-month death-benefit annuities to widows and next of kin, and, beginning February 1947, widow's, widow's current, parent's, and child's benefits in current-payment status.⁹ Payments to widows, parents, and children of deceased veterans.¹⁰ Number of decedents on whose account lump-sum payments were made, and amount certified for payment.¹¹ Payments under the Railroad Retirement Act and Federal civil-service and veterans' programs. Partly estimated. Annual data are shown separately for these 3 programs in the August Bulletin each year.¹² Compensation for temporary disability payable in Rhode Island beginning April 1943, in California beginning December 1946, and under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act beginning July 1947; includes maternity benefits in Rhode Island and under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; excludes benefits under private plans in California.¹³ Before January 1948, number represents average weekly number of beneficiaries; beginning January 1948, number represents number during week ended nearest 15th of month. Annual amounts adjusted for voided benefit checks; monthly amounts not adjusted. Beginning July 1947, State unemployment insurance data include reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen.¹⁴ Number represents average number of persons receiving benefits in a 14-day registration period. Annual amounts adjusted for underpayments and recoveries of overpayments; monthly figures not adjusted.¹⁵ Readjustment allowances to unemployed veterans only. Number represents average weekly number of continued claims during weeks ended in the month.¹⁶ Number and amount of claims paid during month under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act.¹⁷ Payments to individuals: annual and lump-sum payments (amounts certified, including retroactive payments) and monthly payments in current-payment status, under the Social Security and the Railroad Retirement Acts; amounts certified under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; disbursements minus cancellations, under the Civil Service Commission and the Veterans Administration programs; checks issued by State agencies, under State unemployment insurance and State sickness compensation programs and under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

Table 3.—Selected provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act before and after the amendments made by Public Law No. 426

Provision	Retirement act before amendments	Retirement act as amended by P. L. 426
Mandatory retirement	Age 70 with 15 years of service.	Same as earlier act.
Optional retirement without reduction in annuity.	Age 62 with 15 years of service; age 60 with 30 years of service; option exercised by either employee or Department.	Same as earlier act except option exercised only by employee.
Optional retirement with reduced annuity.	Age 55 with 30 years of service with annuity reduced (in accordance with an actuarial schedule) approximately 6 percent for each year under age 60.	Age 55 with 30 years of service with annuity reduced 3 percent for each year under age 60.
Retirement benefits to persons involuntarily separated with 25 or more years of service.	Provision expired by its own terms June 30, 1947.	Immediate annuity upon involuntary separation with annuity reduced by 3 percent for each year employee is under age 60.
Annuity formula	Plan I, \$30 for each year plus purchasable annuity, or twice purchasable annuity; plan II, average salary ¹ not to exceed \$1,600 multiplied by years of service divided by 40; plan III, average salary ¹ multiplied by years of service divided by 70.	No age restrictions. 1½ percent of average salary ¹ multiplied by years of service, or 1 percent of average salary ¹ plus \$25 multiplied by years of service.
Maximum service credited toward retirement.	Plan I, 30 years; plan II, 30 years; plan III, 35 years.	No maximum.
Maximum annuity payable.	Under plan I, the "\$30 for each year" must not exceed 75 percent of average salary. ¹	80 percent of average salary. ¹
Deposit for service since Aug. 1, 1920, during which retirement deductions were not currently made.	If deposit is not made, service is credited but annuity is reduced by amount purchasable by deposit on an actuarial basis.	If deposit not made, service credited but annual annuity is reduced by 10 percent of amount of unpaid deposit, including interest.
Redeposit of retirement deductions previously refunded.	If refund covers any service after Jan. 23, 1942, no annuity may be allowed unless redeposit is made. If refund covers only service before Jan. 24, 1942, service is not credited unless redeposit is made.	Service is not credited unless redeposit is made.
Voluntary contributions	Available to purchase additional annuity of all types computed on the basis of actuarial factors.	Available to purchase annuity of all types on the basis of a schedule in the law.
Separation benefits	Less than 5 years of service, refund with interest only. At least 5 years of service but less than 10 years of civilian service, choice of refund with interest or reduced annuity deferred to age 55 in case of involuntary separation, or annuity deferred to age 62 in case of voluntary separation. Over 10 years of civilian service, deferred annuity as above with option of refund of deductions made before Jan. 24, 1942. Voluntary-separation annuity computed under plan I only.	Less than 5 years of civilian service, refund with interest only. At least 5 but less than 20 years of civilian service, choice of refund with interest, or deferred annuity at age 62 computed under formula above. Over 20 years of civilian service, deferred annuity as above—no refund.
Benefit for employees separated between Jan. 24, 1942, and Apr. 1, 1948, who have more than 5 years of service.	Benefit as above.	Annuity computed under earlier act.
Increase in annuities to annuitants on the roll.	No provision to increase.	Increase all annuities 25 percent or \$300 per year, whichever is the lesser. Annuitant may elect, in lieu of increase, to have annuity continue after death to widow or widower at rate of 50 percent or \$600 per year, whichever is lesser.
Survivor annuity elected by retiring employee.	Employee retiring under age or optional provisions of act may elect a reduced annuity for life, to continue at the same or 50 percent of the same rate to any person named. Actuarial factors used to compute rate of annuity.	Married male employee retiring under age, optional, or disability provision may elect annuity equal to 90 percent of life annuity reduced by ¾ percent for each year wife is under age 60 at time of his retirement, with annuity commencing at age 50 to widow after his death. Annuity of widow to terminate at death or remarriage. Unmarried employee retiring in good health under age or optional provisions may elect annuity reduced by a percentage table, with annuity to continue at 50 percent of such reduced rate to any person named; annuity to person named to commence at death of employee.
Widow's annuity when employee dies in service.	No provision.	If employee with at least 5 years of civilian service dies, widow is entitled to annuity equal to 50 percent of annuity based on his service. Annuity to widow commences when she is age 50 and terminates with her death or remarriage. If there is a child entitled to benefits, annuity to widow commences immediately and terminates at her death or remarriage.
Widow's annuity when annuitant dies.	No provision unless wife was named as survivor annuitant at time of employee's retirement.	If annuitant leaves both a widow and a child entitled to benefits, widow is entitled to immediate annuity equal to 50 percent of his annuity. This widow's annuity continues until she dies, remarries, or reaches age 50.
Children's annuity benefits	No provision.	If annuitant or employee (other than married woman) with at least 5 years of civilian service dies, unmarried child under age 18 or incapable of self-support is entitled to immediate annuity which terminates at death, marriage, age 18, or later removal of disability. If there is a widow, annual annuity is equal to ¼ of employee's annuity, \$900 divided by number of children, or \$360, whichever is lesser. If there is no spouse, annuity is equal to ½ employee's annuity, \$1,200 divided by number of children, or \$480, whichever is lesser.
Lump-sum death benefit.	Upon death of an employee, his individual account is payable; upon death of an annuitant, any accrued annuity and any unexpended balance remaining to his credit are payable.	If an employee dies without leaving a survivor qualified for annuity, his individual account with interest is payable. If all qualified survivor annuities are terminated before an amount equal to the individual account has been paid, the balance is payable. After death of annuitant and termination of all survivor annuities, if an amount equal to his individual account has not been paid, the balance and any accrued annuity are payable.
Tontine.	Sets aside \$1 for each month of service after June 30, 1930, which is returned to employee only in event of involuntary separation.	Abolishes tontine in accounts of all present employees. All contributions made are immediately credited to employee's individual account.
Military service.	Optional deposit required for full credit for services after July 31, 1920.	Full credit allowed without deposit. Military service credited only after at least 5 years of civilian service.
Interest on individual account.	4 percent through periods of service, and 3 percent through periods of separation after 5 years of service.	Same as under earlier act up to 1948; 3 percent in all cases after 1947.
Contribution rate.	6 percent.	6 percent.
Effective date.		Apr. 1, 1948, except for (a) the increase in contribution rate which is the first day of first pay period after June 30, 1948; (b) interest rate, Jan. 1, 1948; (c) survivor benefits, Feb. 29, 1948; (d) involuntary separation after 25 years of service, July 1, 1947.

¹ Average salary denotes highest 5-year average salary.Source: Based on table in *Congressional Record*, Feb. 24, 1948.

and temporary disability benefits under State laws.

Usual seasonal factors caused unemployment benefits to increase, but these payments were well below the amount expended a year earlier. The general upward movement in monthly retirement, disability, and survivor benefits brought these payments to two-thirds of disbursements under the selected programs in January; a year earlier, expenditures for this purpose amounted to only about half the total.

For the first time, monthly benefits in current-payment status under the Social Security Act passed the 2 million mark; retirement and supplementary benefits numbered 1,186,800 and survivor benefits, 821,300. Benefit payments, at a monthly rate of \$38.9 million, amounted to \$26.1 million for retired workers, their wives, and minor children, and \$12.8 million for survivors of deceased wage earners. The average primary benefit, which is the base for all other types of benefits under the act, was \$24.90 in January; averages for other types were—wife's, \$13.20; widow's, \$20.40; widow's current, \$20.50; child's, \$12.80; and parent's, \$13.50.

Veterans' Subsistence Allowances Increased

Veterans studying full time under the GI Bill of Rights will receive increased living allowances beginning April 1 under the terms of Public Law No. 411, signed by the President on February 14. The new law, which amends title II of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944,¹ raises the subsistence rates for veterans without dependents from \$65 to \$75 a month and for veterans with one dependent, from \$90 to \$105. Veterans with more than one dependent will now receive \$120 a month; previously those with one dependent and those with more than one received the same amount.

Only veterans studying full time in educational institutions will be eligible for the higher allowances. The old rates remain in effect for veterans taking part-time institutional training, institutional on-the-farm training,

on-the-job training for which they receive wages, and internship and residency training.

An estimated 1.3 million former servicemen will benefit from the new legislation, including about 120,000 disabled veterans who are receiving training under the vocational rehabilitation program of the Veterans Administration.

Civil Service Retirement Act Amendments

By the approval of Public Law No. 426 (80th Cong.) on February 28, 1948, the Civil Service Retirement Act was amended to include for the first time annuities for the widows and children of Federal employees who die before retirement. Changes were also effected in provisions for annuities payable to survivors of retired employees. In addition to options whereby a retired employee—man or nonmarried woman—may elect to provide a survivor annuity by reducing his own annuity, the amended act provides annuities for the children of retired male employees without regard to whether a joint and survivor annuity had been elected, and in such cases an annuity is also payable to the widow until age 50.

Eligibility conditions are unchanged for compulsory or voluntary retirement (table 3). For involuntary separation without cause, however, two changes were made. An employee so separated after 25 years' service may now elect an immediate annuity; it will, however, be reduced by one-fourth of 1 percent for each month that he is under age 60 on the date of separation. The option of a reduced annuity beginning at age 55 for persons involuntarily separated after 5 years' service was repealed, leaving only the deferred annuity beginning at age 62 for the group with 5 but less than 25 years' service. Under the amended law, in order to be eligible for any annuity payments the employee must now have at least 5 years of civilian service, whereas formerly both military and civilian service could count to meet this 5-year requirement. An employee with more than 5 but less than 20 years' civilian service may choose to have his contributions re-

funded on separation from service; previously the upper limit was 10 years. In such case he forfeits all rights to a deferred annuity.

The benefit formula has been simplified and, in general, liberalized. Annuities for all future retirants, including those who separate from service before retirement and have 5 or more years of civilian service, will be computed as 1½ percent of highest 5-year average salary (when over \$5,000) or 1 percent of such average salary plus \$25 (when under \$5,000), multiplied by years of service, with no maximum on the number of years of service but with a maximum on the annuity amount of 80 percent of average salary. The annuities of persons already on the rolls will be increased by 25 percent or \$300, whichever is less. By electing to retain the former rate, however, the annuitant may provide an annuity for the surviving spouse.

The contribution rate is increased from 5 to 6 percent, and the interest rate paid on employee contributions is reduced from 4 to 3 percent. The amendments repeal the practice of withholding tontine in refunding contributions to employees who resign or are dismissed for cause.

A more detailed discussion of the provisions of the new legislation will be carried in the April issue.

Social Security Receipts and Expenditures in 1947

In 1947 the cash income of the Federal Government was \$46.9 billion, \$1.4 billion higher than in 1946, while expenditures dropped by \$4.1 billion to \$41.1 billion (table 4). Similarly, under the programs for which the Social Security Administration is responsible, tax receipts and contributions increased and aggregate expenditures for payments to individuals decreased. In both 1946 and 1947, cash disbursements under these social security programs represented about 5 percent of all Federal cash outgo.

The excess of receipts over expenditures made possible the acquisition of \$1.2 billion of United States Government securities by the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and of \$538 million by the unemployment trust fund (table 5).

¹ See the *Bulletin*, July 1944, pp. 3-13.

Cash income under Social Security Administration programs is made up of Federal insurance contributions, Federal unemployment taxes, and deposits by the States in the unemployment trust fund. Collections of both Federal insurance contributions and Federal unemployment taxes go into the general fund of the Treasury; amounts equivalent to 100 percent of the Federal insurance contributions are appropriated to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund as collections are received. Cash outgo for social security programs consists of Federal grants to States for public assistance, unemployment insurance administration, and maternal and child welfare programs, old-age and survivors insurance benefits paid from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, withdrawals for benefit payments by States from the unemployment trust fund, and Federal administrative expenses in connection with these programs.

Cash Income Under Social Security Programs

The relatively favorable economic and industrial conditions prevailing in 1947, with the high volume of taxable pay rolls, operated to increase each of the income categories (table 4). Federal insurance contributions amounted to \$1.6 billion; Federal unemployment taxes to \$185 million; and State deposits in the unemployment trust fund, to \$1.1 billion. In 1946 these sources yielded \$1.3 billion, \$175 million, and \$916 million, respectively.

Deposits by States in 1947 ranged from \$962,000 by South Dakota to \$244 million by New York (table 6).

Table 4.—Cash income and outgo:¹ Total Federal and Social Security Administration programs, 1946, and by quarter, 1947

Classification	1946	1947				
		Total	January-March	April-June	July-September	October-December
Cash income.....	\$45,498	\$46,873	\$14,962	\$11,430	\$10,470	\$10,011
Social security.....	2,386	2,889	702	744	725	669
Federal insurance contributions.....	1,295	1,557	334	417	416	390
Federal unemployment taxes.....	175	185	142	17	14	12
Deposits in unemployment trust fund ²	916	1,097	226	310	295	267
Other.....	43,112	44,034	14,260	10,686	9,745	9,342
Cash outgo.....	45,262	41,139	9,772	12,198	10,503	8,066
Social security ³	2,156	2,105	497	552	570	486
Administrative expenses, Social Security Administration.....	35	41	9	10	11	11
Grants to States.....	628	798	167	209	215	208
Unemployment insurance administration.....	60	60	18	10	16	16
Old-age assistance.....	431	557	112	150	150	144
Aid to the blind.....	12	16	3	4	4	4
Aid to dependent children.....	86	133	24	35	39	35
Maternal and child welfare ⁴	38	31	8	10	6	8
State withdrawals from unemployment trust fund.....	1,104	787	211	213	223	140
Old-age and survivors insurance benefit payments.....	378	466	107	116	118	124
Administrative expenses, Department of the Treasury ⁵	9	13	4	3	3	3
Other.....	43,106	30,035	9,274	11,647	9,933	8,180

¹ Cash income and outgo represent flow of cash, exclusive of borrowed cash, into and out of the Treasury. Data include expenditures from trust funds, exclude transactions between Government agencies (i. e., transfers to trust accounts from general funds, investment of funds in special issues, repayment of sums borrowed) and other transactions, such as issuance or redemption of public-debt obligations other than redemptions of adjusted-service bonds.

² Deposits by States of contributions collected under State unemployment insurance laws.

³ Federal expenditures administered chiefly by the Social Security Administration. Includes adminis-

trative expenses of the Bureau of the Census in connection with searching census records for old-age and survivors insurance; these expenses amounted to \$140,430 for 1946 and \$232,750 for 1947.

⁴ Maternal and child health services, services for crippled children, child welfare services, and emergency maternity and infant care.

⁵ In connection with old-age and survivors insurance.

Source: Total Federal cash income and outgo from *Bulletin of the Treasury Department*; other data from *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury*.

Of the 39 States with deposits of less than \$20 million, 25 deposited less than \$10 million; each of 12 States deposited more than \$20 million.

Only 6 States deposited less than in 1946. The combined decreases amounted to \$17 million.

Increases in deposits by the remaining 45 States ranged from 2 percent for Wyoming to 63 percent for Nebraska and 87 percent for Alaska. For 12 of these States, de-

posits increased by less than 10 percent; for 18, by 10-29 percent; for 10, by 30-49 percent; and for Alaska, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, and Wisconsin, by 50 percent or more.

Collections under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act amounted to \$1.6 billion, 20 percent more than in 1946. The sums collected during 1947 ranged from \$1.3 million in the internal revenue district of Wyoming to \$308 million in the New York districts. A total of \$1,021 million—66 percent of the contributions in all States—was collected in California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania; the amounts in each of these 8 States ranged from \$52 million to \$308 million. In 9 States, collections were between \$21 million and \$50 million; in 11 States they were between \$11 million and \$20 million; and in 21 States, \$10 million or less (table 7).

Federal insurance contributions were larger in all States in 1947 than in 1946. The increases ranged from

Table 5.—Social security trust fund investments and the interest-bearing public debt, January-December 1947

Item	Investments as of Dec. 31, 1946		Investments as of Dec. 31, 1947		Net change during period, January-December 1947 (in millions)
	Amount (in millions)	Average interest rate (percent)	Amount (in millions)	Average interest rate (percent)	
Total interest-bearing public debt.....	\$257,649	2.057	\$254,205	2.144	-\$3,444
Securities acquired by social security trust funds, total.....	15,643		17,371		+1,728
Old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.....	8,079	2.046	9,265	2.090	+1,189
Unemployment trust fund.....	7,564	1.938	8,102	2.051	+538
All other interest-bearing securities.....	242,006		236,834		-5,172

Source: *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury*.

12 percent in Illinois to 31 percent in Utah. In 4 States, increases of less than 15 percent occurred; in 13 States the increases were from 15-19 percent; in 21 States, from 20-24 percent; and in 11 States they were 25 percent or more. The largest dollar increases occurred in New York (\$45

million), California (\$27 million), Pennsylvania (\$26 million), Michigan (\$22 million), Ohio (\$20 million), and Illinois (\$15 million).

Federal unemployment taxes amounted to \$185 million, \$10 million more than in 1946. Collections were higher in 41 States and lower in 8.

Relative increases ranged from 2 percent in Connecticut and New Jersey to 40 percent in North Dakota (table 7).

During the year, Federal unemployment taxes of \$3 million or more were collected in 14 States; in 11 they were higher than in 1946, the increases

Table 6.—Federal unemployment trust fund, deposits and withdrawals, 1947¹

[In thousands]		
Accounts	Deposits	Withdrawals
Total.....	\$1,233,377	\$838,833
State accounts, total....	1,097,140	784,833
Alabama.....	8,539	8,175
Alaska.....	2,046	600
Arizona.....	3,846	1,170
Arkansas.....	5,254	3,345
California.....	128,760	130,000
Colorado.....	6,156	965
Connecticut.....	20,624	10,400
Delaware.....	1,165	1,000
District of Columbia.....	2,315	2,780
Florida.....	11,628	6,620
Georgia.....	12,590	6,550
Hawaii.....	2,141	475
Idaho.....	3,710	950
Illinois.....	48,224	46,500
Indiana.....	12,745	7,150
Iowa.....	9,649	2,200
Kansas.....	6,535	3,250
Kentucky.....	12,775	4,551
Louisiana.....	12,073	6,150
Maine.....	6,447	4,415
Maryland.....	14,190	10,500
Massachusetts.....	33,020	53,200
Michigan.....	59,682	30,500
Minnesota.....	15,210	4,150
Mississippi.....	7,855	1,999
Missouri.....	21,478	16,700
Montana.....	3,740	950
Nebraska.....	4,078	1,120
Nevada.....	1,690	925
New Hampshire.....	3,633	2,831
New Jersey.....	86,892	55,175
New Mexico.....	3,100	385
New York.....	244,156	175,200
North Carolina.....	17,270	5,850
North Dakota.....	1,151	250
Ohio.....	47,725	19,150
Oklahoma.....	5,990	5,000
Oregon.....	13,378	7,850
Pennsylvania.....	66,430	56,900
Rhode Island.....	12,300	24,700
South Carolina.....	6,847	2,600
South Dakota.....	962	105
Tennessee.....	15,326	11,040
Texas.....	21,041	7,675
Utah.....	5,660	2,495
Vermont.....	2,155	1,050
Virginia.....	11,290	4,225
Washington.....	27,055	25,470
West Virginia.....	11,872	5,950
Wisconsin.....	15,496	3,375
Wyoming.....	1,278	325
Railroad unemployment insurance account.....	136,237	54,000

¹ Includes deposits not cleared by the Treasurer of the United States and outstanding checks to States for withdrawals and hence may not agree with figures from the *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury*, which are on a checks-cashed basis.

Source: Treasury Department, Bureau of Accounts.

Table 7.—Federal insurance contributions and Federal unemployment taxes, by internal revenue collection district, for the calendar year 1947 and October-December 1947¹

[In thousands]		Calendar year 1947			October-December 1947		
Internal revenue collection district in—	Total	Insurance contributions ²	Unemployment taxes ³	Total	Insurance contributions ²	Unemployment taxes ³	
Total.....	\$1,742,074.1	\$1,556,831.2	\$185,242.9	\$404,779.0	\$391,644.4	\$13,134.6	
Alabama.....	16,595.6	14,913.9	*1,681.7	3,879.2	3,780.2	*98.9	
Arizona.....	3,858.4	3,523.9	334.6	873.1	868.7	*4.4	
Arkansas.....	5,956.7	5,364.8	591.8	1,433.7	1,405.1	28.6	
California (2 districts).....	129,141.5	116,003.2	*13,138.3	30,142.3	29,501.6	*640.7	
Colorado.....	10,741.5	9,678.4	1,063.2	2,538.3	2,574.8	*63.5	
Connecticut.....	33,390.5	29,666.6	3,623.9	7,297.5	7,131.9	*165.6	
Delaware.....	10,910.7	9,728.4	*1,182.3	2,507.7	2,355.9	*151.8	
Florida.....	17,091.9	15,431.2	1,660.7	3,678.6	3,635.5	*43.0	
Georgia.....	21,180.5	18,929.3	2,251.2	4,967.3	4,812.0	*155.2	
Hawaii.....	4,128.9	3,711.7	417.2	936.5	920.5	*16.1	
Idaho.....	3,627.9	3,295.8	332.1	932.4	930.6	*1.9	
Illinois (2 districts).....	157,330.0	140,046.0	17,284.0	36,696.8	35,034.2	*1,662.6	
Indiana.....	33,542.0	30,073.4	3,468.5	7,809.0	7,704.1	*104.9	
Iowa.....	15,610.2	14,115.5	1,494.8	3,828.5	3,720.6	*107.9	
Kansas.....	9,184.8	8,265.1	*919.7	2,236.2	2,191.0	*44.6	
Kentucky.....	13,798.3	12,333.2	1,465.1	3,207.5	3,167.1	*40.4	
Louisiana.....	14,580.8	13,052.8	1,528.0	3,372.7	3,326.6	*46.1	
Maine.....	6,872.0	6,145.7	726.2	1,699.9	1,669.1	*30.8	
Maryland (including Dist. of Col.).....	29,482.0	26,238.0	3,244.0	6,670.6	6,559.2	*120.4	
Massachusetts.....	69,836.9	61,739.3	8,097.5	15,621.6	15,158.1	*463.4	
Michigan.....	108,788.1	97,305.0	*11,483.1	26,051.0	24,857.3	*1,193.6	
Minnesota.....	22,867.4	24,183.6	2,703.8	6,383.2	6,261.5	*121.6	
Mississippi.....	5,631.6	5,127.3	504.3	1,316.6	1,309.8	*6.8	
Missouri (2 districts).....	45,686.8	40,751.0	4,935.8	10,720.1	10,430.6	*289.5	
Montana.....	2,853.3	2,616.6	236.7	752.8	743.5	*9.3	
Nebraska.....	8,207.8	7,461.7	806.1	2,028.6	1,973.5	*55.1	
Nevada.....	1,552.3	1,411.6	140.7	362.3	350.9	*11.4	
New Hampshire.....	5,302.8	4,739.8	563.0	1,235.3	1,222.2	*13.1	
New Jersey (2 districts).....	58,669.4	51,968.3	6,701.2	13,963.4	13,539.7	*423.7	
New Mexico.....	2,410.2	2,203.3	207.0	595.3	585.7	*9.6	
New York (6 districts).....	344,886.1	307,819.5	37,066.5	77,780.4	74,211.9	*3,568.5	
North Carolina.....	24,691.3	21,923.1	2,768.3	5,572.4	5,476.6	*95.7	
North Dakota.....	1,656.1	1,542.5	113.7	426.7	423.2	*3.5	
Ohio (4 districts).....	118,493.6	105,555.3	12,938.3	27,445.9	26,400.9	*945.1	
Oklahoma.....	14,525.7	13,054.3	1,471.4	3,528.8	3,450.9	*77.9	
Oregon.....	14,945.5	13,422.1	*1,523.4	3,720.7	3,674.9	*45.7	
Pennsylvania (3 districts).....	156,999.0	140,374.8	*16,624.2	36,686.3	35,205.0	*1,481.3	
Rhode Island.....	11,258.2	10,000.2	1,258.0	2,448.9	2,420.8	*28.1	
South Carolina.....	10,207.6	9,155.1	1,052.5	2,374.4	2,345.6	*28.8	
South Dakota.....	1,926.0	1,784.6	141.4	507.8	504.9	*2.9	
Tennessee.....	18,725.2	16,685.3	2,639.9	4,183.0	4,140.2	*42.8	
Texas (2 districts).....	47,729.9	42,618.3	4,911.7	11,263.3	11,055.4	*207.9	
Utah.....	4,382.3	4,137.5	244.8	1,130.3	1,114.9	*15.4	
Vermont.....	2,730.3	2,457.5	272.8	649.2	639.7	*9.6	
Virginia.....	20,141.7	18,054.5	2,087.1	4,670.7	4,561.5	*109.2	
Washington (including Alaska).....	23,905.2	21,593.9	*2,311.3	6,086.9	6,012.4	*74.5	
West Virginia.....	14,036.4	12,545.6	1,490.8	3,362.3	3,325.1	*37.1	
Wisconsin.....	36,300.9	32,529.6	3,771.3	8,708.9	8,510.7	*198.2	
Wyoming.....	1,452.4	1,323.2	129.3	385.7	377.6	*8.1	

* Less than in corresponding period of preceding year.

¹ Data are based on warrants covered by the Bookkeeping and Warrants Division of the Treasury Department and therefore differ slightly from tax receipts in tables 4 and 9, which are based on the *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury*. Amounts listed in this table represent collections made in internal revenue collection districts in the respective States and covered into the Treasury. The amount received by a particular district does not necessarily

represent taxes paid with respect to employment within the State in which that district is located.

² Tax effective Jan. 1, 1937, payable by employers and employees.

³ Tax effective Jan. 1, 1936, payable by employers only. Amounts collected under State unemployment insurance laws and deposited in State unemployment funds not included.

Source: Treasury Department, Bureau of Accounts.

ranging from \$80,000 in Connecticut to \$2.6 million in New York.

Expenditures Under Social Security Programs

The total cash outgo under the several social security programs itemized in table 4 amounted to \$2.1 billion in 1947, \$51 million less than in 1946. Withdrawals by States from the unemployment trust fund decreased by \$317 million, and expenditures for ma-

ternal and child welfare were \$7 million less, because of the gradual liquidation of the emergency maternity and infant care program. In both years the grants to States for unemployment insurance administration amounted to \$60 million. Under each of the other social security programs, the cash outgo in 1947 was larger than in any previous year.

State withdrawals from the unemployment trust fund during the year

amounted to \$787 million and, though 29 percent less than in 1946, continued to be the largest single item in social security outgo, accounting for more than one-third of the total. As in deposits, there was wide variation among the States in the amounts withdrawn, ranging from \$105,000 by South Dakota to \$175 million by New York. Ten States each withdrew less than \$1 million, the withdrawals of 27 were from \$1 million to \$8 million, and each

Table 8.—Federal grants to States under the Social Security Act: Checks issued by the Treasury Department through December of fiscal years 1946-47 and 1947-48

[In thousands]

State	Fiscal year 1946-47 through December, total	Fiscal year 1947-48 through December							
		Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Unemployment insurance administration	Maternal and child health services	Services for crippled children	Child welfare services
Total.....	\$351,290.2	\$421,285.8	\$294,482.9	\$73,655.0	\$8,698.6	\$32,454.6	\$5,642.3	\$4,044.2	\$2,308.4
Alabama.....	4,848.2	6,634.6	4,361.8	1,284.9	86.2	374.8	257.7	189.0	80.2
Alaska.....	388.0	438.2	253.7	42.2	(1)	66.6	63.1	7.8	4.8
Arizona.....	2,270.2	2,487.9	1,658.3	444.6	101.4	138.8	63.0	55.8	25.8
Arkansas.....	3,491.1	5,493.5	3,630.1	1,181.8	137.0	257.9	116.5	139.1	31.1
California.....	33,480.5	36,606.9	28,035.2	2,512.8	1,065.7	4,594.7	121.4	191.9	85.2
Colorado.....	6,957.5	7,375.9	6,362.2	724.8	66.6	95.8	101.4	13.5	21.5
Connecticut.....	2,724.2	3,358.2	2,244.3	472.7	19.9	534.4	35.5	29.4	22.0
Delaware.....	248.2	338.4	112.1	71.3	18.2	78.6	28.2	11.4	18.7
District of Columbia.....	799.5	962.0	364.3	291.6	35.7	210.6	28.1	20.6	11.1
Florida.....	8,485.5	11,967.2	8,227.3	2,637.7	431.6	349.7	188.3	82.8	49.8
Georgia.....	6,201.2	7,134.4	5,303.6	874.2	175.3	340.8	243.3	130.0	67.1
Hawaii.....	574.5	678.5	240.0	243.7	9.3	66.2	16.4	81.2	21.7
Idaho.....	1,950.6	1,957.2	1,376.2	277.4	27.5	148.5	73.8	38.6	15.0
Illinois.....	19,590.0	25,823.7	18,675.2	4,283.6	738.1	1,916.4	92.0	97.9	20.5
Indiana.....	8,432.9	7,838.9	5,616.5	1,249.3	237.2	511.9	151.4	51.5	41.1
Iowa.....	6,834.4	7,469.7	6,222.5	661.9	174.2	193.9	41.3	95.1	80.7
Kansas.....	4,376.8	6,041.0	4,609.8	925.7	143.7	226.3	81.7	14.5	39.4
Kentucky.....	4,362.6	5,926.0	3,519.1	1,492.8	134.4	253.5	284.0	178.5	63.6
Louisiana.....	5,465.2	8,311.6	5,311.6	2,146.7	189.0	368.5	63.7	42.3	26.0
Maine.....	2,269.3	2,713.6	1,951.1	408.7	91.7	140.9	66.6	28.6	26.0
Maryland.....	2,893.6	3,493.0	1,444.9	1,120.1	62.1	531.7	154.3	137.3	42.6
Massachusetts.....	15,623.8	17,063.4	12,961.5	1,983.0	172.6	1,716.7	140.4	69.6	19.6
Michigan.....	14,763.1	20,632.1	14,424.6	3,989.7	237.9	1,722.0	117.4	98.1	42.4
Minnesota.....	8,212.0	10,288.2	8,064.6	1,351.0	180.9	412.6	107.2	85.2	77.7
Mississippi.....	3,380.0	4,052.8	2,789.2	613.8	193.3	132.5	80.8	163.6	79.6
Missouri.....	16,771.2	19,035.0	15,446.9	2,892.2	(1)	498.0	81.1	32.9	83.9
Montana.....	1,916.7	2,212.0	1,582.3	349.4	72.2	109.7	43.8	25.5	29.0
Nebraska.....	3,497.7	4,836.5	3,926.5	660.1	75.0	102.2	50.1	35.5	37.1
Nevada.....	397.2	485.4	325.1	(1)	(1)	88.9	20.8	33.7	16.8
New Hampshire.....	1,110.8	1,368.5	935.4	205.4	42.1	124.0	30.6	9.3	21.8
New Jersey.....	5,063.9	5,900.0	3,125.7	746.0	79.1	1,736.0	76.2	103.4	33.7
New Mexico.....	1,372.3	1,742.0	865.9	520.5	41.6	85.4	165.4	35.1	28.1
New York.....	26,507.1	30,307.3	15,898.0	8,252.3	590.5	5,281.5	185.4	92.3	67.4
North Carolina.....	4,098.0	6,033.9	3,487.7	1,113.7	885.6	477.1	150.6	138.3	60.8
North Dakota.....	1,886.8	1,719.5	1,254.0	316.1	20.5	37.4	6.6	61.6	29.2
Ohio.....	15,970.5	22,509.8	18,376.4	1,948.0	468.9	1,419.1	124.8	83.4	89.2
Oklahoma.....	18,093.3	19,792.5	14,238.8	4,762.3	382.8	244.8	36.9	77.2	49.8
Oregon.....	4,127.6	3,906.7	2,859.1	445.2	54.7	437.4	28.9	57.6	23.8
Pennsylvania.....	20,460.7	24,247.6	12,691.3	8,285.9	(1)	2,870.4	233.4	98.3	68.3
Puerto Rico.....	121.5	474.8	(5)	(1)	(1)	(1)	302.9	102.2	69.7
Rhode Island.....	1,201.5	1,885.8	1,119.7	417.2	20.2	243.8	26.5	44.4	14.1
South Carolina.....	3,040.7	3,928.2	2,469.8	677.2	110.3	157.5	252.6	198.6	62.2
South Dakota.....	1,825.5	1,798.5	1,365.3	285.3	23.6	35.0	34.0	40.2	15.0
Tennessee.....	5,589.2	7,336.7	3,935.3	2,380.7	194.7	432.4	283.4	63.9	46.3
Texas.....	22,424.6	24,947.9	20,815.0	2,189.5	662.8	689.1	291.4	127.0	173.2
Utah.....	2,657.6	2,328.1	1,594.1	425.4	21.1	151.8	58.9	50.6	17.2
Vermont.....	690.0	974.6	669.8	121.9	24.1	84.2	41.2	15.2	18.1
Virgin Islands.....	(1)	46.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	29.9	10.4	6.7
Virginia.....	1,617.6	2,542.3	1,304.4	725.2	102.5	250.5	20.7	163.4	66.6
Washington.....	12,415.1	12,047.8	9,639.9	1,230.5	95.4	841.2	122.6	75.3	42.8
West Virginia.....	3,382.8	4,351.1	1,986.7	1,803.1	93.0	310.2	71.9	42.6	43.6
Wisconsin.....	6,250.0	8,599.8	6,388.1	1,535.5	194.0	280.4	14.0	125.3	48.6
Wyoming.....	778.2	770.1	581.8	80.5	15.5	73.4	10.1	6.9	15.7

¹ Does not administer aid to the blind.

² No plan approved by the Social Security Administration.

Source: Compiled from data furnished by the Treasury Department, Bureau of Accounts.

of the other 14 States withdrew more than \$10 million. Five of the latter group—California, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania—each withdrew more than \$50 million (table 6).

Federal grants to States for old-age assistance amounted to \$557 million in 1947—\$126 million more than in 1946—and represented the second largest outgo item. Benefits paid under old-age and survivors insurance, totaling \$466 million, ranked third. Disbursements of \$1.0 billion in 1947 for old-age assistance and old-age and survivors insurance benefits, combined,

accounted for 49 percent of social security outgo during the year. These two programs represented 38 percent of the total in 1946, when State withdrawals for unemployment benefits were at their peak.

Grants during the year for aid to dependent children amounted to \$133 million and for aid to the blind to \$16 million; the two combined accounted for 7 percent of the year's total.

The increase in grants resulting from the 1946 amendments to the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act were reflected in expenditures during the second half

of that year and throughout 1947. Federal matching funds for the three programs amounted to \$706 million in 1947, one-third more than the \$529 million in 1946.

Administrative expenses for social security programs were \$54 million in 1947, or 3 percent of the total cash outgo for these programs.

Grants to the States under the Social Security Act (on a checks-paid basis) during the last 6 months of 1947 are shown in table 8. They were 20 percent more than grants for the same purposes in the corresponding period of 1946.

Table 9.—Contributions and taxes under selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1945-48

[In thousands]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivors insurance			Unemployment insurance		
	Federal insurance contributions ¹	Federal civil-service contributions ²	Taxes on carriers and their employees	State unemployment contributions ³	Federal unemployment contributions ⁴	Rail-road unemployment insurance contributions
Fiscal year:						
1945-46	\$1,238,218	\$528,049	\$282,610	\$1,009,091	\$179,930	\$129,126
1946-47	1,459,492	481,448	390,057	1,001,504	184,823	141,750
7 months ended:						
January 1946	683,971	418,576	142,707	661,500	43,728	65,677
January 1947	750,595	372,816	171,542	476,231	40,114	72,118
January 1948	841,171	381,165	276,875	640,264	39,040	70,772
1947						
January	42,263	21,551	1,499	91,516	14,399	29
February	266,183	21,218	4,927	125,902	115,847	1,137
March	25,377	20,653	76,784	6,286	12,044	34,175
April	69,005	23,936	2,608	110,021	3,548	351
May	340,382	19,761	12,185	191,462	11,924	1,481
June	7,950	23,064	112,011	7,584	1,347	32,487
July	72,390	16,422	5,997	117,366	2,054	104
August	329,258	266,514	13,018	171,248	9,409	1,776
September	13,861	18,951	116,286	6,225	2,790	29,115
October	65,592	20,267	4,214	107,752	561	3,667
November	310,496	18,786	8,573	152,680	9,822	1,309
December	14,078	20,142	126,245	7,479	1,498	34,767
1948						
January	35,496	20,084	2,539	77,515	12,906	33

¹ Represents contributions of employees and employers in employments covered by old-age and survivors insurance.

² Represents employee and Government contributions to the civil-service, Canal Zone, and Alaska Railroad retirement and disability funds; in recent years Government contributions are made in 1 month for the entire fiscal year.

³ Represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and, through April 1946, contributions from employees in 4 States; employee contributions beginning May 21, 1946, in California and beginning July 1, 1946, in Rhode Island, are deposited in the respective State sickness insurance funds. Data reported by State agencies; corrected to Feb. 15, 1948.

⁴ Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

⁵ Represents August contributions of \$19.6 million from employees, and contributions for fiscal year 1947-48 of \$245.4 million from the Federal Government and \$1.5 million from the District of Columbia for certain District Government employees.

Source: *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury*, unless otherwise noted.

Table 10.—Federal appropriations and expenditures under Social Security Administration programs, by specified period, 1946-48

[In thousands]

Item	Fiscal year 1946-47		Fiscal year 1947-48	
	Appropriations ¹	Expenditures through January 1947 ²	Appropriations ¹	Expenditures through January 1948 ²
Total	\$1,180,088	\$689,983	\$1,303,288	\$808,496
Administrative expenses	38,733	28,235	42,476	31,790
Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration ³	38,583	22,073	42,376	24,508
Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census	150	82	100	54
Department of the Treasury ⁴	(⁵)	6,080	(⁵)	7,228
Grants to States	715,773	425,351	715,612	496,106
Unemployment insurance administration	58,109	36,902	65,612	37,907
Old-age assistance		(299,838)		(345,723)
Aid to the blind	619,000	8,848	625,000	10,246
Aid to dependent children		(64,003)		(86,749)
Maternal and child health services	⁶ 11,000	3,365	11,000	6,624
Services for crippled children	⁶ 7,500	3,087	7,500	4,577
Child welfare services	⁶ 3,500	1,372	3,500	2,532
Emergency maternity and infant care	16,664	7,939	3,000	1,748
Benefit payments, old-age and survivors insurance	⁷ 425,582	⁸ 236,397	⁸ 543,000	⁷ 280,600
Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen			2,200	(⁹)

¹ Excludes unexpended balance of appropriations for preceding fiscal year.

² Includes expenditures from unexpended balance of appropriations for preceding fiscal year.

³ Appropriations and expenditures for salaries and allotments, and expenditures for printing and binding, penalty mail, and traveling expenses.

⁴ Amounts expended by the Treasury in administering title II of the Social Security Act and the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, reimbursed from old-age and survivors insurance trust fund to general fund of the Treasury.

⁵ Not available because not separated from appropriations for other purposes.

⁶ Maximum grants authorized by the Social Security Act Amendments of 1946; actual appropriations were \$12,705,000, \$8,467,500, and \$4,127,500.

⁷ Actual payments from old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

⁸ Estimated expenditures as shown in 1947-48 budget.

⁹ Not available.

Source: Federal appropriation acts and 1947-48 budget (appropriations); *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury* and reports from administrative agencies (expenditures).

Table 11.—Status of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, by specified period, 1937-48

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts		Expenditures		Assets			
	Transfers and appropriations to trust fund ¹	Interest received	Benefit payments	Administrative expenses	Net total of U. S. Government securities acquired ²	Cash with disbursing officer at end of period	Credit of fund account at end of period	Total assets at end of period
Cumulative, January 1937-January 1948.....	\$10,561,253	\$921,778	\$1,810,178	\$257,899	\$9,268,481	\$78,257	\$68,217	\$9,414,954
Fiscal year:								
1945-46.....	1,238,218	147,766	320,510	37,427	1,002,453	49,167	43,527	7,641,428
1946-47.....	1,459,492	163,466	425,582	40,788	1,193,600	48,751	7,305	8,798,390
7 months ended:								
January 1946.....	683,971	32,083	172,602	19,250	498,143	44,884	48,275	7,137,583
January 1947.....	750,595	54,204	236,407	22,272	530,000	52,393	56,420	8,187,547
January 1948.....	841,871	82,034	280,600	26,741	526,146	78,257	68,217	9,414,954
1947								
January.....	42,263	33,665	34,164	4,019	—	52,393	56,420	8,187,547
February.....	266,183	—	35,574	3,905	—	51,597	283,920	8,414,252
March.....	25,377	9,242	37,138	3,927	240,000	48,306	40,766	8,407,806
April.....	69,005	—	38,817	3,767	—	46,880	68,612	8,434,226
May.....	340,382	—	38,651	3,327	—	53,322	360,574	8,732,630
June.....	8,325	100,020	38,995	3,590	423,000	48,751	7,305	8,798,390
July.....	72,390	64	39,314	3,854	—42,000	54,930	72,412	8,827,676
August.....	329,958	—	39,296	3,361	—	55,927	358,806	9,115,066
September.....	13,861	9,242	39,874	3,550	300,000	66,736	27,676	9,094,746
October.....	65,592	—	41,662	4,470	—	65,150	48,722	9,114,206
November.....	310,496	—	40,933	3,492	—	163,344	82,556	9,380,278
December.....	14,078	11,954	41,865	4,301	134,103	73,754	17,909	9,360,144
1948								
January.....	35,496	60,775	37,747	3,714	—	78,257	68,217	9,414,954

¹ Beginning July 1940, trust fund appropriations equal taxes collected under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act; the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, made available an additional \$375,000 for salaries of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance for fiscal year 1946-47, and the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1948, appropriated from the general fund of the Treasury

\$700,000 for fiscal year 1947-48, to meet the additional administrative costs of benefits payable to survivors of certain World War II veterans as defined in title II of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1946.

² Includes accrued interest; minus figures represent net total of securities redeemed.

Source: Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

Table 12.—Status of the unemployment trust fund, by specified period, 1936-48

[In thousands]

Period	Total assets at end of period	Net total of U. S. Government securities acquired ¹	Unexpended balance at end of period	State accounts				Railroad unemployment insurance account			
				Deposits	Interest credited	Withdrawals ²	Balance at end of period	Deposits	Interest credited	Benefit payments	Balance at end of period ³
Cumulative, January 1936-January 1948.....	\$8,158,110	\$8,132,487	\$25,623	\$11,144,737	\$801,601	\$4,697,566	\$7,248,827	\$809,956	\$71,650	\$145,942	\$909,284
Fiscal year:											
1945-46.....	7,449,120	101,827	40,120	1,009,909	130,373	1,128,720	6,690,672	116,214	13,220	17,197	758,448
1946-47.....	7,869,044	443,000	17,044	1,005,273	131,410	817,817	7,009,547	127,576	15,469	51,657	859,498
7 months ended:											
January 1946.....	7,407,917	151,010	39,733	566,612	65,454	552,446	6,788,831	59,102	6,438	2,475	709,086
January 1947.....	7,609,624	170,000	30,624	506,780	64,931	463,983	6,738,401	64,908	7,515	29,123	811,223
January 1948.....	8,158,110	280,487	25,623	589,209	72,327	422,257	7,248,827	63,695	8,912	32,470	909,284
1947											
January.....	7,609,624	15,000	30,624	37,189	56,708	70,436	6,798,401	28	6,597	5,756	811,223
February.....	7,714,173	100,000	35,173	173,982	—	65,416	6,906,967	1,022	—	5,132	807,206
March.....	7,683,489	—25,000	29,489	14,964	3,449	74,950	6,850,429	30,758	401	5,342	833,060
April.....	7,650,124	—25,000	21,124	42,575	212	71,141	6,822,075	317	25	5,353	828,049
May.....	7,831,181	175,000	27,181	249,282	—	65,811	7,005,546	1,332	—	3,803	825,656
June.....	7,869,044	48,000	17,044	17,690	—	76,516	7,009,547	29,239	7,528	2,904	859,498
July.....	7,823,505	—55,000	26,505	39,070	—	91,897	6,956,742	94	—	2,481	866,794
August.....	7,993,421	167,000	29,421	243,149	—	71,187	7,128,704	1,623	—	3,670	864,717
September.....	7,971,852	—10,000	17,852	12,785	3,448	59,598	7,085,339	26,179	413	4,795	886,514
October.....	7,953,832	—15,000	14,832	37,897	174	53,708	7,069,702	3,301	21	5,685	884,150
November.....	8,121,991	159,326	23,665	212,268	—	40,966	7,241,004	1,178	—	4,341	890,987
December.....	8,124,162	4,161	21,675	16,363	4,780	45,248	7,216,899	31,290	586	5,000	907,263
1948											
January.....	8,158,110	30,000	25,623	27,678	63,903	59,653	7,248,827	30	7,889	5,898	909,284

¹ Includes accrued interest; minus figures represent net total of securities redeemed.

² Includes transfers from State accounts to railroad unemployment insurance account amounting to \$107,161,000.

³ Includes transfers from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund amounting to \$66,514,000.

⁴ Includes withdrawals of \$15,200,000 for disability insurance benefits.

Source: Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

Recent Publications in the Field of Social Security*

Social Security Administration

HURLIN, RALPH G.; SAFFIAN, SADIE; and RICE, CARL E., M. D. *Causes of Blindness Among Recipients of Aid to the Blind*. Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1947. 131 pp. 40 cents.

A study conducted by the Bureau of Public Assistance, analyzing compilations made from medical eye records of recipients of aid to the blind in 20 States. Detailed information is presented on the eye conditions responsible for blindness and the underlying causes of blindness of nearly 21,000 recipients in relation to their age, sex, and race and age at onset of blindness. A concluding chapter deals with the use of State-Federal provisions for aid to the blind and for prevention of blindness.

JOHNSON, BYRON L. *The Principle of Equalization Applied to the Allocation of Grants in Aid*. Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1947. 225 pp. (Bureau of Research and Statistics Memorandum No. 66.) 75 cents.

Reviews Federal grants-in-aid to the States and summarizes and evaluates existing allocation and matching provisions. Limited free distribution; apply to the Bureau of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

General

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION. *First Report of the International Labour Organization to the United Nations*. Geneva: The Office, 1947. (Vol. 1, Report; Vol. 2, Appendixes.) 550 pp. \$3.

Gives the background of the ILO and a brief account of its aims and purposes. Employment and unemployment, social security, the protection of children and young persons, women's work, maritime labor, and migration receive special attention. The second volume contains the text

of the constitution of the ILO, a selected list of its publications, and related information.

ITALY. MINISTERO DEL LAVORO E DELLA PREVIDENZA SOCIALE. *La Previdenza Sociale alla Fine del 1946; Ordinamenti Attuali e Nuovi Orientamenti in Italia ed all'Estero*. Rome: Il Ministero, 1947. 710 pp. (Ministerio del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale, Studi e Documenti, No. 1.)

A detailed account of the Italian social security program, including the special programs for seamen, public servants, and others, from their establishment through the postwar year 1946. Special chapters deal with finance, assistance, and social security in other countries.

KENDRICK, BENJAMIN B. "A Cabinet Department of Health, Education, and Security?" *American Economic Security* (Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A.), Washington, Vol. 5, Jan. 1948, pp. 16-23. 15 cents.

MALLET, ALFREDO. "La Seguridad Social en los Estados Unidos." *Acción Social*, Santiago de Chile, Vol. 14, Aug.-Sept. 1947, pp. 38-45, and Oct.-Nov. 1947, pp. 35-46.

An account of social security in the United States.

NEWMAN, T. S. *Digest of British Social Insurance*. London: Stone and Cox, Ltd., 1947. 322 pp. \$2.

U. S. COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS. *Second Annual Report to the President*. Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., Dec. 1947. 31 pp. 15 cents.

Section 1 deals with the progress of the Council's organization and work program, and section 2 resumes the discussion of the economic philosophy of the Employment Act of 1946 which was started in the Council's first annual report.

Retirement and Old Age

CORSON, JOHN J. "Treasury Plans for Extending Old-Age and Survivors Insurance." *American Economic Security* (Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A.), Washington, Vol. 5, Jan. 1948, pp. 9-15. 15 cents.

Discusses the several plans proposed by the Tax Research Division of the Treasury Department for extending

old-age and survivors insurance coverage to agricultural and domestic workers and to the self-employed.

GREENOUGH, WILLIAM C. *College Retirement and Insurance Plans*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1948. 274 pp. \$4.

Detailed information on college retirement plans. Describes their development and the establishment of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America, and compares plans of different types. Part 3 deals specifically with the problem of including survivor benefits in a college retirement system.

PRENTICE-HALL, INC. *Analysis of Actual Pension Plans*. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1947. 15 pp.

Analyzes three successful retirement plans that are particularly appropriate for small business and gives a checklist of points to be covered in planning pension programs.

SCOTT, WILLIAM C., and SMITH, DONALD W. "Social Security and the Nurse." *American Journal of Nursing*, New York, Vol. 48, Jan. 1948, pp. 32-34. 50 cents.

Describes the benefits available to nurses covered under old-age and survivors insurance and discusses extension of coverage to nurses now excluded.

Employment Security

BRACE, J. H. "Industrial Relations and Social Security." *Public Affairs*, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Vol. 11, Dec. 1947, pp. 44-47. 30 cents.

Points out that good employee relations in industry involve three main factors: security, collective bargaining, and job satisfaction.

CLAGUE, EWAN. "Employment Problems of the Older Worker." *Monthly Labor Review*, Washington, Vol. 65, Dec. 1947, pp. 661-663. 40 cents.

Discusses the problem of the older worker that "will rise when the first postwar recession in business occurs."

CLUNK, JOSEPH F. "Employment of Blind Workers in Industry." *Personnel*, New York, Vol. 24, Jan. 1948, pp. 280-283. \$1.

"Explores some of the possibilities for use of blind workers and points out the advantages which their employment offers industry."

"1933-1948—Our Nation-wide System of Public Employment Services." *Employment Service Review*, Vol. 15, Jan. 1948, entire issue. 15 cents. Among the contributors to this fifteenth anniversary issue are W. Frank

* The inclusion of prices of publications in this list is intended as a service to the reader, but any orders must be directed to publishers or booksellers and not to the Social Security Administration or the Federal Security Agency. Federal publications for which prices are listed should be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Persons, first Director of the USES as set up by the Wagner-Peyser Act in 1933, who summarizes the work of the Service in its early years; John J. Corson, head of the USES during 1941-42, who discusses "Mobilizing Manpower—Retrospect and Prospect"; Robert C. Goodwin, present Director, who sums up "The Employment Service Today"; and Victor Christgau, President of the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies and Director of the Minnesota Division of Employment and Security, who reports on "The Interstate Conference and the Development of the Public Employment Service."

Public Welfare and Relief

BUELL, BRADLEY. "Welfare Planning Comes of Age." *Public Aid in Illinois*, Chicago, Vol. 14, Nov. 1947, pp. 8-11.

"The Future of Public Assistance Institutions." *The Medical Officer*, London, Vol. 78, Dec. 27, 1947, pp. 272 ff.

Discusses the future of public assistance institutions in the light of the National Assistance bill now before Parliament.

MAINE. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE. *A Guide to Family Spending at Low Cost*. Augusta: The Department, 1947 (?). 11 pp.

Designed to help families with limited incomes and also public and private welfare agencies meet the problem of the increased cost of living.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION. *Report of the Director General to the Council*. Washington: The Administration, Oct. 1947. (DGR-13.) 82 pp.

This report, which covers the period April-June 1947, includes a chapter on displaced persons, showing how many of them have received assistance and what countries they came from.

Maternal and Child Welfare

ENOCHS, ELISABETH SHIRLEY. *American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood*. Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1947. 6 pp. (Department of State Publication

2865—Inter-American Series 33.) 5 cents.

Describes the origin and development of the Institute.

Health and Medical Care

GOIN, LOWELL S. "What Will Compulsory Sickness Insurance Do for the American People?" *The Mother*, Chicago, Vol. 9, Oct. 1947, pp. 18-27.

HELD, ADOLPH. "Health and Welfare Funds in the Needle Trades." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Vol. 1, Jan. 1948, pp. 247-263. \$1.

Describes the types and cost of

benefits provided and discusses the funds' investments and reserves.

HILL, JOHN G. "The Inherent Problems in Planning a National Health Service." *Social Service Review*, Chicago, Vol. 21, Dec. 1947, pp. 456-477. \$1.50.

ZIEGLER, MARK; WEINERMAN, E. RICHARD; and ROEMER, MILTON I. "Rural Prepayment Medical Care Plans and Public Health Agencies." *American Journal of Public Health*, New York, Vol. 37, Dec. 1947, pp. 1578-1585. 70 cents.

Describes the medical care program for low-income farm families that was sponsored by the Farm Security Administration.

(Continued from page 12)

The net balance of migration for the total population for the decade 1930-40 (table 6) was estimated by matching the 1940 enumerated population with the Thompson-Whehlton 1934 forecast in the series that assumed no net immigration and no interstate migration. The forecast assumed a decline in the birth rate from 1930 to 1940 and a reduction in death rates and in interstate differences in death rates; it adjusted for possible underenumeration of children under 5 years in the 1930 census

but not for biases in the reporting of age in other age groups in that year.

The estimates of net migration for the total population for the period 1940-46 (table 8) were made by the Bureau of the Census and are based on data from the 1940 census, statistics on school enrollment, and on registrations for War Ration Book No. 4.¹¹

¹¹ For a detailed description see *Estimates and Forecasts of the Population* (Population—Special Reports, Series F-47, No. 4), method II.

(Continued from page 15)

Third Meeting of Inter-American Committee on Social Security

During the Conference the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security held its third meeting. The Committee is responsible for the business and administrative work of the organization, for giving effect to the resolutions and recommendations adopted by the Conference, and for carrying out its work between meetings.

Among its important actions the Committee adopted a budget of \$30,000 for 1948, agreed to convene the medical and statistical technical commissions in 1948, and decided to publish a new edition of the Inter-Ameri-

can Handbook of Social Security Institutions.

The Committee reelected Mr. Alt-meyer as Chairman; Antonio Díaz Lombardo, Director-General of the Mexican Social Insurance Institute, was made Vice-Chairman. The Committee also elected the four members of its executive body, which acts for the Committee during intervals between sessions. The four men elected were Helvécio Xavier Lopes of Brazil; Nicasio Silverio of Cuba; Edgardo Rebagliati of Peru; and Amadeo Almada of Uruguay. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman complete the membership of the executive body.

At the close of the session it was agreed to accept the Colombian Government's invitation to hold the next meeting in Bogotá.

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Issues of the SOCIAL SECURITY YEARBOOK, an annual calendar-year supplement to the BULLETIN, are sold separately by the Superintendent of Documents as follows: 1939, 50 cents; 1940 and 1941, 70 cents each; 1942, 50 cents; 1943, out of print; 1944, 50 cents; 1945, 75 cents; and 1946, 25 cents.

Reprints From the Social Security Bulletin

The following BULLETIN articles have been reprinted and are available in limited quantities. Requests should be addressed to the Social Security Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

General

- A Budget for an Elderly Couple* (February 1948)
Perspectives on the Reconversion, by W. S. Woytinsky (May 1945)
Social Security Act Amendments of 1946, by Angela J. Murray (September 1946)
Social Security Looks Ahead: Recommendations of the Social Security Administration in Its Annual Report to Congress (December 1947)
Ways To Improve the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Program, by A. J. Altmeyer (December 1947)
What Social Security Can Mean to the South, by Ellen S. Woodward (July 1945)

Unemployment Insurance

- State Differences in Unemployment Compensation Taxes*, by Rachel Gallagher (October 1945)
State Unemployment Compensation Laws of 1945, by Ruth Reticker (July 1945)
Maximum Weekly Benefit Amount in Unemployment Insurance, by George Shelburne (October 1946)
Unemployment Compensation Goals in the Reconversion Period, by Gladys R. Friedman and William H. Wandel (September 1944)

Public Assistance

- Greater Equity in Public Assistance Financing*, by A. J. Altmeyer (June 1945)
Interviewing, by Alice J. Webber (April 1940)
Intrastate Equalization in Financing Public Assistance, by Byron L. Johnson (June 1945)
Looking Ahead in Public Assistance, by George E. Bigge (December 1944)

- People on the Move: Effect of Residence Requirements for Public Assistance*, by A. J. Altmeyer (January 1946)

- Significance of the Money Payment in Public Assistance*, by Jane M. Hoey (September 1944)

- Staff Training To Meet Personnel Needs of Public Welfare Agencies*, by Dorothy Lally (February 1943), processed

Old-Age and Survivors Insurance

- Desirability of Extending Social Security to Employees of Nonprofit Institutions*, by A. J. Altmeyer (August 1944)

- Social Security for Domestic Employees*, by A. J. Altmeyer (January 1945)

- Social Security for "Industrialized Agriculture,"* by A. J. Altmeyer (March 1945)

- Social Security for State and Local Government Employees*, by A. J. Altmeyer (April 1945)

Disability and Medical Care

- Disability and Medical Care Insurance: An Excerpt From the Board's Ninth Annual Report* (January 1945)

- Medical Services Provided Under Prepayment Arrangements at Trinity Hospital, Little Rock, Arkansas, 1941*, by Margaret C. Klem (May 1947)

- Temporary Disability Insurance Coordinated With Unemployment Insurance*, by Arthur J. Altmeyer (March 1947)
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